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The Standard

PACKET EDITION **AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.** Per F.M.S. SENEGAL

No. 5,598 BUENOS AIRES—SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1881 20TH YEAR.

THE FALL OF LIMA.

The long-expected news from the West Coast arrived yesterday, and even before the second telegram regarding Lima came the few laconic telegraph words of the battle of Chorillos were sufficient to guide the judgment as to the result.

Of course, it must be remembered that our messages come through Valparaiso and even under Chilian Government supervision; the loss of the Peruvians may or may not be exaggerated; seven thousand Peruvians killed and two thousand taken prisoners are the details of one of the bloodiest battles in military records. Strange that the messages say nothing of the Chilian loss, which, as the attacking army, must, we presume, be equally severe; but whatever may be the details, we accept the result. Chorillos was taken by the Chilians at the bayonet's point. Lima has fallen, and all the smothered sympathies that blinded our judgment as to their strong position and natural defences have once again proved the danger of allowing the wish to be father to the thought.

Chorillos in happier days was the little sea-bathing suburb of Lima, about the same distance as Callao from the city of the Incas. The Chilian commander certainly made the most of his first victory, since victors and vanquished almost entered the city together. Such great military energy is rarely a South American characteristic, and it might have fallen out that the Chilian commander, satisfied with his laurels, would have allowed the Peruvians to fall back on her capital in the hope that so disastrous a defeat might lead to the flight of Pierola and the creation of new authorities. Either side's blunder in violating the armistice forced on the crowning struggle, his flight, the surrender of the city, and the close of the war.

The news, disastrous as it is to the Peruvians, has not caused such very great excitement here as many were led to believe in; the event appears to have been over-calculated on; and although our relations with Chile are not on a basis to remove every concern as to the future, still we can see nothing in an event so anticipated, so looked forward to, and so counted upon, to alter in the least the 'statu quo' of Chile and Argentina.

Since the capture of Tarapaca it has been generally admitted that the result of the campaign was a more question of time. From the firing of the first shot in this disastrous and reprehensible war, the Peruvian army has won nothing but defeat. Some few thought that Pierola's stand at Chorrillos would turn the scales, and that the Chilian soldiers, led away such an immense distance from their homes, would share the same fate as the legions of Varrus: but yesterday's telegrams lift the curtain that hung over the West Coast, and the bones that whiten the sands of the Peruvian Coast are of Peruvians themselves, who in a dark hour committed a political error whose awful consequences now fill our telegram.

Political errors are unlike all other errors; their consequences are inevitable; there is no escape, no atonement, and a whole people and a whole nation is now consequently called to expiate the single political error of their statesmen.

Let us well be on our guard against such errors. Even the present generation of Argentines has witnessed a whole people almost annihilated (the Paraguayans) because their ruler, whilst smoking a cigar after dinner, thought proper to send an officer to stop a passenger steamer. We shall not touch on other political errors that have left their 'sendas' in this part of South America, but the moment is certainly opportune to caution not only our rulers but the people against the dangers that at present surround this splendid country.

General Roca, the President of this Republic, being by profession a military man, must be more on his guard than if he were an auctioneer or a lawyer. The country demands peace: the people sigh for peace, and the interests of the nation are peace. Let nothing, therefore, delude the President and his Cabinet into a war with Chile. The whole territory of Patagonia, Straits and Cape Horn included, are not worth the cost of a month's war. Argentines have great claims on Chile, and Chile will not overlook them. We refused alliance with Peru or Bolivia at a moment when, if the Argentine sword had been thrown into the scale, it would have toppled over the West Coast equilibrium. The policy of the Argentine Government throughout the West Coast war and throughout the long pending Patagonian dispute has been temperate, prudential and honourable. Chilians and Argentines are, after all, one and the same people, but divided by the mountains. As for the dividing lines of territory, Argentines have already shown their willingness to accept any honourable arrangement, and the Chilians, although persistent in their claims, have always betrayed a readiness to settle every matter in dispute by arbitration. Spite of every influence brought to bear on the Argentine Cabinet, it has never for a moment departed from the strict neutrality that it laid down as its policy when the war broke out.

The loss of territory by the Peruvians, as in a previous article we have shown, may be the means of regenerating that country. All England sympathised with France in the Franco-German war, yet she lost Alsace and Lorraine in spite of all our sympathy, and that loss proved, as subsequent events have clearly shown, a blessing in disguise, and France to-day is greater and more prosperous than ever.

The drop scene has fallen on this most disastrous West Coast war, Lima, the city of the Incas, and the last bulwark of the Peruvians has been taken, and without a shot. The news is somewhat hazy, yet sufficient to show that the drama is at last over, and new actors now come to the foot-lights.

The following is the final despatch, which gives pretty much everything anticipated, even to the flight of Pierola:—

(*Telegram to Nacional*)

Santiago, Jan. 20th 7 a.m.

Steamer Itata, decked from stem to stern with flags in sign of victory, arrived last night from Iquique.

First battle at Chorillos on 13th lasted 9 hours.

25,000 Peruvians in strong position were literally doubled up by 15,000 Chilians.

7,000 Peruvians killed, 2000 captured, and 70 guns taken. Three arms vied in heroism. Chilian loss not known.

The 14th was spent in collecting wounded, and preparations to attack Miraflores, which was defended by 10,000 Peruvians. During the night the Diplomatic Corps requested an interview with General Baquedano, to try and save Lima the horrors of an assault. The Genera consented on condition of an immediate surrender of the city without terms, and granted an armistice up to midnight.

Baquedano went about his camp giving orders for a fresh attack, in case his conditions were refused, and was suddenly attacked by the enemy, and then began the second great battle, at Miraflores, on the 15th inst.

Pierola had collected the remains of his forces behind the walls and parapets. The invaders scaled the walls with enormous loss, completely routing the enemy.

Pierola has disappeared.

Lima was quietly occupied on the 17th, and Pierola's brother and the War Minister, Iglesias, were taken prisoners.

Chorillos is one mass of ruins, through the springing of the mines.

Here the rejoicings are indescribable: not a soul in the city went to bed, but passed the night in cheering for victory.

When Chilians entered Lima there were no authorities in the place.

The Municipality has been reinstated. Nothing yet known as to surrender of Callao.

The war 'materiel' captured from Peruvians is enormous.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Miraflores, January 16th.

To the President of the Republic

Your Excellency,

The Chilian army is at the gates of Lima and resolved to bombard it until it surrenders unconditionally. To reach Lima it had to fight two great battles, and it won two immortal victories. The great battle of Chorillos was fought on the 13th. and 25,000 Peruvians, occupying positions the most formidable you can possibly imagine, were completely routed by half our army.

At 5 o'clock, a.m., Lynch's Division, which formed our left, began a brilliant attack on the enemy's right wing. Three quarters of an hour later Gana's brigade, of Sotomayor's Division, got under fire and attacked the enemy's centre and left wing. The fight was maintained with extraordinary daring. Our infantry, under cover of a most accurate fire by the artillery, rushed forward with headlong valour.

Then three regiments of the reserve: the Sappers, the 3d Line and Valparaiso, under Col. Martinez, advanced in support of Lynch's Division, which was fighting heroically in an extended line.

At 6 45 a.m., the enemy's grand line was in the power of our gallant fellows, and over 4,000 dead Peruvians showed that the resistance overcome was worthy of our soldiers. The three arms vied with each other in heroism and have reaped equal glory. The cavalry—grenadiers and carbineers—made several brilliant charges. From 7 a.m. till 2 p.m. the fighting was confined to Chorillos.

This battle was very trying on our men, but the result was never for a moment doubtful. Our loss is heavy, as we had to take the town street by street and house by house, and to reach the city we had to cross exploding mines at every step. It is no wonder that Chorillos has disappeared.

I should like to tell Your Excellency of those who most distinguished themselves, but I must not do it in a report intended for publication. Neither will I say anything of our losses, which will be reported by the regimental commanders. The victory of the 13th gave us 1,500 prisoners, 60 cannon, and many flags. The number of dead exceeds 4,000. I will not venture to say 7,500, although this is the general belief. The battle field is literally covered with corpses.

The 14th was spent in bringing in the wounded, and the General prepared to attack Miraflores on the morning of the 15th; and capture the 10,000 men in it; but, during the night, the Diplomatic Corps in Lima asked for an interview, which, was fixed for 7 a.m. and at that hour the English, and French Ministers, and Sr Pinto, the Decano, arrived. They wished us to save Lima the horrors of an attack, and our answer was that the only way to do so was to surrender Callao at once and unconditionally. They asked for a suspension of hostilities till midnight, and on the faith of this General Baquedano went to visit the encampment and give orders, in case of another battle.

At 2,15 p.m. the General was passing at a short distance from the enemy's lines when they opened fire on him. This incredible treachery brought on the battle of Miraflores. Pierola had placed his lines behind loop-holed walls, so that they could fire without being exposed. Our men jumped over these walls, and after desperate efforts and cruel loss, routed the enemy and at 7½ p.m. lay down to sleep in the positions they had won.

With Lima under our guns, all is over. Lima and Callao will certainly be ours to-morrow. The Chilian army will attract the attention of the whole world. What immense glory! I congratulate Y.E. and our country.

Altamirano.

General Baquedano's despatch is almost a repetition of the foregoing. He adds, however, that the first division of his army would march into Lima on the 17th, and that Lynch and Lagos are the commanders who deserve the highest rewards; he also gives the following list of officers killed and wounded:—

Killed—Colonel Jose M Marchant of Valparaiso. Lt. Colonel Zañartu, of Chacabuco. Lt. Colonel Silva Renard, of Talca. Mayor Rafael Zorraindo, of Atacama. Major Jimenez, of Chillan. Wounded—J Martinez, dangerously; Lt. Colonel F. Barcelo, slightly; Colonel Domingo Herrera, slightly; Lt. Colonel Roberto Souper, dangerously; Lt. Colonel Fuensalida, dangerously; Lt. Colonel Marcial Pinto, dangerously; Lt. Colonel Jose M. Soto Aguilar, dangerously, Lt. Colonel Zillerufu, dangerously; Major Luis Docraina, dangerously; Vallejos of Buin, dangerously; Miguel Arrau, dangerously; Villagran of Colchagua, slightly; Ramon Darelignac, dangerously; Rafael Guerrero, dangerously; Lt, Colonel Baldomero Duble Almeida, dangerously; Lt. Colonel Joaquin Cortes, slightly.

THE WEST COAST WAR.

From the columns of our colleague the *Nacion* we take the following able and enterprising summary of this war, which we suppose may be considered to have closed on the fall of Lima. There are many events in this summary that commend themselves to the attention of those who judge events by the currents on which they are borne. History has rarely afforded an instance of a nation so unprepared and so unchallenged plunging into a war which by the slightest foresight or prudence Peru might have avoided. The schedule we give hereunder might well form an Epic, had we but a Homer to write it; but the terrible facts, with their sad sequences, clustered in this 23 months' history of the campaign must not escape the attention of contemporaries, who, if they have brains, will profit by so truly terrible a lesson.

1879.

FEBRUARY

Beginning of difficulties.

Bolivian 10 cents tax and military occupation by the Chilians of Antofagasta, Mejillones and Caracoles.

Chile refuses Peruvian mediation.

Popular meetings in Valparaiso.

Chilian National Guards called out. Daza prepares for war.

MARCH.

Peruvian Government asks for explanations.

Peruvian press clamors for war.

Peruvian Minister received in Santiago.

Iquique garrison reinforced. Chilian properties confiscated by the Bolivians.

Chilian forces march on Calama; Skirmish, Bolivian General Canseco taken prisoner.

Chillians occupy Cobija and Tocopilla.

Chilian Minister withdraws from Lima.

Great excitement in Chile.

APRIL

Chilian Congress declares war against Peru. The Peruvian Minister in Santiago withdraws.

The Chilian squadron blockades Iquique.

First naval encounter near Iquique between the Chilian Magellanes and the Peruvian Union and Pilcomayo.

All Chilians expelled from Peru.

Chilians destroy the wharfage at Huanillos and Pabellon de Pica.

Pisagua bombarded and burnt by the Chilian fleet.

Bombardment of Mollendo by the Cochrane.

7000 Bolivians march on Atacama.

MARCH

Daza in Faena with 6000 Bolivians

Huascar and Independencia leave Callao.

Naval encounter at Iquique, loss of the Independencia on the rocks; the Huascar rams the Esmeralda and pursues the Covadonga.

Huascar bombards Antofagasta.

The Chilian fleet at Pisagua.

The Huascar at Iquique.

JUNE

1,000-pounders mounted on Callao batteries.

Huascar returns to Callao for repairs after 23 days' cruise amongst the enemy's transports and fleet.

JULY

The Pilcomayo in Tocopilla destroys all the boats and sets fire to the Mathilde.

The Huascar raises the Iquique blockade, takes the Matias, and nearly rams the Maggellanes, escapes the Cochrane.

Bombardment of Iquique.

General Campero leaves Potosi

The Huascar and Union at Caldera.

The Peruvian monitor Atahualpa in Arica.

The Huascar at Huasco and Carrizal.

Buendia threatens to shoot Chilian prisoners if Iquique is bombarded.

The bombardment does not take place.

The Huascar seizes the Rimac, Chilian transport.

Riots in Santiago against the Government.

AUGUST

The Huascar in Coquimbo.

Chilian fleet leaves Iquique and anchors at Autofagasta.

The Peruvian monitor Manco Capac in Arica.

Peruvians fortify Iquique.

The Union leaves for Sandy Point, to impede arrivals of arms to Chile.

Huascar bombards Autofagasta.

Chilian vessels in search of the Union.

Arrival of the Limeña in Callao with arms.

SEPTEMBER.

Chilians tax the saltpetre 40 cents.

Pisagua fortifications completed.

OCTOBER.

The Huascar and Union in Coquimbo.

Naval encounter at Angamos.

Admiral Grau carried off by a shell, and seizure of the Huascar. The Union escapes.

Great rejoicings in Chile. Sympathy for Grau from friend and foe.

Great excitement in Lima.

Cabinet falls.

10,000 Chilians leave Antofagasta in transports.

Arrival of the Angamos.

NOVEMBER.

9,000 Chilians land at Pisagua. Defended by only 6,000 men.

Battle of Agua Santa.

Iquique again blockaded.

Blanco Encalada seizes the Pilcomayo.

Battle of Dolores. Defeat of the Peruvians.

Iquique abandoned.

Battle of Tarapaca. Lasted eight hours. Defeat of the Chilians.

Arica blockaded.

Agitation in La Paz.

DECEMBER.

4,000 Peruvians arrive at Arica.

General Prado abandons his post and leaves for Europe.

Revolution in Lima and Pierola recognized Dictator.

General Campero takes Daza's command.

Daza leaves for Europe.

Chilians land at Ilo and advance on Moquega.

1880.

JANUARY.

Chilians take Moquegua.

FEBRUARY.

9,000 Chilians land at Ilo.

Encounter at Arica between the Chilian Huascar and the Peruvian monitor Capac, Commander Thompson of the Huascar killed.

Arica bombarded by the Angamos.

MARCH.

The Union runs the Arica blockade.

Revolution in La Paz.

Battle of Los Angeles. Defeat of the Peruvians.

Chilians take Torata.

All the Chilian forces are incorporated at Buena Vista, nine leagues from Tacna.

APRIL.

Chilians blockade Callao.

Chilians advance on Sama.

MAY.

Vain attempt to bombard Callao. Sotomayor, the Chilian Minister, dies in Buena Vista.

26th. Battle of Tacna. The Chilian right wing driven back, but subsequent reinforcements enable the Chilians to rout the Allies completely. Heavy losses on both sides. Chilians advance on Arica.

JUNE

General Baquedano takes Arica.

Terrible slaughter, the whole garrison killed.

The Peruvians sink their monitor Manco Capac.

AUGUST

Proposed expedition to Lima.

Lynch in the North of Peru.

SEPTEMBER

Callao bombarded

The Loa blown up by a Peruvian torpedo.

The Covadonga blown up in Chancay by another Peruvian torpedo.

Lynch lands at Chimbote, useless destruction of property.

Bombardment of Chancay, Chorrillos and Ancon.

OCTOBER

U. States mediation; failure of same.

Terrible conflagration in Iquique.

NOVEMBER

Torpedo launch encounter in Callao, Chilians worsted.

Chilian expedition lands at Carayaco and seizes Lurin, 9 leagues from Lima.

Attack of the Husares de Junin; they are defeated.

Chilians take possession of Chorrillos.

1881

JANUARY

4th—Ancon bombarded.

14th—Terrible attack and seizure of Chorrillos by the Chilians.

15th—Assault on Miraflores; Ramirez defeated.

19th—Chilians enter Lima.

'Fuit Lima, et injens gloria Peruanorum.'

WOOL.

There are many facts connected with the European wool markets which point to impending changes in the value of the staple and the uses which it hitherto monopolized. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers the extraordinary change in the fortunes of the Hudson's Bay Co., one of the richest and most important companies on the face of the globe, by the genius of a Frenchman who introduced silk in the manufacture of hats, and replaced the venerable beaver hats of our ancestors by the silk hats which are in such general use to-day. The change in the trade was such that, whilst in the early part of the century one share in the Hudson's Bay Co. was a fortune for a family, ten years ago the shares were, we believe, below par. The high price of beaver was the proximate cause of the change in the trade, and it may not be generally known that, according to the advices received by the last mail, something of the same kind is now going on in wool. Owing to the high price of wool in Europe, French manufacturers are bringing out an entirely new style of woollen goods, a light sort suitable for mild winter seasons, which, according to the letters from France, is likely to change in toto the consumption of the staple. The French manufacturers are now weaving up a new style of wear, and the consumption of pure wool, by this change, is about one half what it was; combing wools that last September were selling at 7.50 to 8 frcs. are now at 6 to 6.25, and almost unsaleable at that. During the month of December last the sales of wool in Antwerp were so remarkably small that enquiry was made into the cause, and the change in the manufacture as above described was considered the only proper explanation.

We have received by the mail from London the following further advices bearing on the future of the wool market of the Plate, which we consider all important.

Monsieur Paul Fierrard of Moorgate-steet, London, in his circular on the wool trade says:—" It is to the numerous English and Scotch buyers that we owe the high prices for Colonial wools at the fourth and last series of auction sales, closed this evening (11th December). When they opened, on 23 l Nov., exporters did not appear inclined to operate at the high prices of the 3d series: but foreign buyers came in gradually and kept prices up. France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and Italy took about 50,000 bales. For this season of the year, the show of Australian combing wools was satisfactory. In addition to the good wools held over from previous sales, more new wool than usual was offered. The extension of the railways to the wool stations in the interior of Australia, the increasing employment of steamers for sending the wool to Europe and the route through the Isthmus of Suez are bringing about important changes in the dates of arrival. The Australian clip of September, which was sold in the following March a few years ago, can now be offered at the November sales in ever increasing proportions. With the present means of transport and the Panama Canal once made, in the near future it will be possible to import the Australian clip before shearing in Europe, and so bring about a more regular supply of the raw material for manufacturers, who are always short of supplies now at the end of each year. Nevertheless, the squatters of Sydney must not continue to send (as they have done this year) wool shorn before it was fully grown, without even classifying the fleeces. The new wools, from Port Phillip this year are in as bad condition as B. Aires wools and a deal of lamb's amongst them. Adelaide kinds are tolerably well grown but have a lot of vegetable matter in them which affects the price. To sum up, the new Australian clip shows signs of drought, followed by a premature spring. The wool is thin, without elasticity, and brittle, and the rain has not freed it from the greasy sweat of the sheep. In this greasy state the fleeces collected abundance of dust, sand, burr, straws and other matters, before shearing. Cape scoured wools are in splendid condition and great favour; greasy wools well grown and clean are in great demand; but short, dirty, heavy Eastern kinds are hard to sell. Clean Australian lambs' is scarce, but defective kinds are plentiful. Astralian crossed and half bred firsts are in demand, but there was a falling off at the close. In all 85,999 bales Australian and 37,459 Cape were offered, of which 23,000 of the first and 9900 of the second were of the old stock. The total offered was 123,458 bales, sold 112,711, and withdrawn 10,747; all from Australia and the Cape."

The advices from the United States respecting wool in general are better than from Europe, and but for the prohibitory tariff, a large business with the States would doubtless be carried on; but so long as the present tariff lasts, we can never look for a very active trade, and the great financial change mooted by the United States Treasury in reducing the interest on the United States National Debt this year to 3.65 cents per cent., points in a contrary direction to any reduction of the tariff.

The following are the latest Boston advices:—

" The firm tone of the market is fully sustained, but there has been somewhat less done. The week has been a broken one, and there have been few buyers about. The strong attitude of dealers and the recent very liberal purchases of manufacturers may also have helped to curtail operations. However, our sales show a total of nearly two and a-quarter millions pounds of domestic, and over three hundred thousand pounds of foreign—a very good week's work. The general run of prices as given below in the classified sales is just about on a par with the previous week. Wools in many instances are held for extreme figures, and manufacturers do not at the moment respond to these advanced views.

The principal operations continue to be centred in domestic wool, and the largest movements are in washed fleeces, California and pulled. Fleeces are fully as strong as ever, owing to the unabated views of holders in the country, and the sales are in moderate-sized lots and show a wide distribution. The sales of California include, among others, a very large lot of fall and another of lambs. The San Francisco market is reported more quiet, as the several large buyers who have been operating there are now holding off. The free and most dasirable wools there, however, seem to be quite firmly held. Pulled wools in our market are selling remarkably well. Fine combing is also in good request.

" In foreign wools there has been a very fair movement, mainly in Australian, of which nearly a quarter of a million pounds have been sold at about the range of the previous week. There has been a moderate sale of English combing, and the remaining sales include very small amounts of Montevideo, Cape and East Indian."

So many changes surround the wool market that it may be useful to remind the farmers that splendid as is the staple it will not allow of any increase in its production. We do not attach so much importance to the increased competition by the Panama Canal, since it will take many years to complete, and neither Australia or New Zealand can compete with the Plate in the cost of producing the staple; but there can be no doubt the Suez Canal and the fast Pacific steamers now running to Australia place the Australian wool in the London market much sooner in the season than before The last *Economist* received, in discussing the wool market, says—

" The unusual quantity of 15,100 bales of the Australian new clip have been offered in this series; the trade are somewhat disappointed in the growth and condition of many of the new clips, as compared with last season; the dull state of trade on the Continent has had a prejudicial effect on the sale of many of these, and we fear that shippers, who had paid heavy freights to secure the early sale of this instalments of the coming clip will be somewhat disappointed in the results."

The following fresh advices from Havre, by circular, will also be read with much interest by those in the business:—

" Wools—During the first week the demands have been large, and some important transactions were made. Special interest was taken in Buenos Aires general and secondary qualities. Prices averaged those of the last public sales, but of late holders have made some slight concessions, which, owing to their insignificance, had no effect. The large arrivals of the week have enabled buyers to appreciate the wools, which are good, fine and dry. There are some slightly thin, with more or less grain, which may change in further arrivals. The fresh arrivals have not been in such demand as previously, and only 60 bales were sold at irregular prices Prices differ only slightly from the former rates."

The loss to 'acopiadores' and others who bought early in the season threatens to be very serious, yet it may be exaggerated, and the rise in gold will always somewhat help the market. In many partidos the wools have been sold on contract, and are lying at the farmer's house. In the Lobos district we heard of one buyer who is now sending his wool to town, say 50,000 arrobes, most of which cost 112, and in other parts still higher prices were paid."

WHEAT.

There has been so much speculation about the yield of the wheat crop this season, and so many erroneous estimates about the crop of the previous year, that reliable wheat statistics will be all the more appreciable. The facts and figures we give hereunder we obtained from a German gentleman who is intimately connected with the Santa Fe colonies and who has just arrived from there.

The wheat crop of the cluster of Santa Fe colonies around Esperanza and San Carlos amounts to 250,000 fanegas of 15 arrobes each against 80,000 fanegas last year, but our informant thinks that the millers will try to buy as much as they can of the crop and that the chief export this season will be flour. All the colonists have done well, and but for the locusts and the rain the crop might have been larger, as the area sown under wheat was larger than any previous year. Some of the colonists have done very handsomely this year, a Mr Reutimann who, for the last six years has had bad crops, clears this year: from his farm of 60 squares, five thousand Bolivian dollars, and there are many other farmers who have done as well.

The wheat crop of these colonies in the season 1878-79, which was the great wheat year in the Plate amounted to 250,000 fanegas of 15 arrobes, which is the same as this year's yield.

Since the visit of President Avellaneda to the colonies in the year 1869, their population has much increased and, in all the colonies new farms have been taken from the agents by friends and relations of the colonists arriving out from Europe. Nearly all these new hands have this year their first crop, and are happy and prosperous and contented. The yield of wheat on the Frank, Greutley, Agustin, Santa Maria, San Carlos and other colonies has been splendid, and a manager of some of these colonies states that on the different farms he got—

130 fan. 15 ar. — per	10 fan. seed		
120	do	do	do
80	do	do	do
100	do	do	do

Nearly all the colonists use machine labour, and it pays them well, as it gets the wheat in quickly and clean. A German subscriber sold all his wheat at 13 Bol. per fan, whilst if he had not the machines he could not have had the wheat ready in time, and now he would have to sell it at 8 or 9 Bol.

The actual cost of production to the colonist is 5.50 Bol. per fan. of 15 ar. It costs 130 Bol. to plough twice and harrow once 20 squares of land, (sheepfarmers on new camps might take note of this) it costs 10 Bol. to sow the seed, and the seed costs 15 Bol. fan., and 10 fan. are required for the 20 squares: thus the seed stands the farmer 150 Bol., for rent 50 Bol. and capital another 50 Bol. are the estimates; then it costs 60 Bol. to cut and stack and 100 Bol. to thresh which gives a total of 550 Bol. for the 20 squares yielding say 100 fan. wheat.

Our informant considers that every well-to-do colonist family requires a farm of at least 160 squares, which as a rule can be bought on long time for 2,000 Bolivians, say 40,000 m|c. This is about the highest price obtainable and gives for the square league an average price of 400,000 m|c payable on very long credits, and it is useful for parties in Buenos Ayres to know that any higher scale of charges the colonists cannot pay. It has been tried over and over again to screw out of the poor people a higher scale, but the result has always proved unfavourable. If the colonists do not thrive and prosper, then nothing thrives, and the whole concern goes down, like many of the colonies started near the railway.

The best machine at these colonies is considered to be the Californian Header: it cuts and stacks in three days twenty squares of wheat at a total expense of 60 Bolivians, whilst binders use 45 Bolivians of wire; but we learn that the Wood's machine, now imported by Messrs Drysdale, binds with twine instead of wire, which is a great saving.

The total area of these happy, prosperous Santa Fe colonies is 110 square leagues, but they are stretching out very fast, and fully 800 families have settled up there since the visit of ex-President Avellaneda in November 1879. The present average growth of these colonies is five hundred families per year, but if the Government would give free passages to the friends of the colonists when asked for, the growth of these colonies would be at least ten times what it is to-day.

All the colonists are prospering so well that they all have cows and sheep, some of them as many as 500 cows. The colonists are doing like Mr Kemmis—ploughing up the coarse lands, when the soft grasses spring up. The experiment has proved so very successful that we may expect to see it carried out on the Melincue and Rojas and Lincoln camps as soon as the farmers have on their lands men who, like the Swiss colonists, well know how to plough.

MONTEVIDEO.

Dear *Standard*,

Affairs look cloudy in the Banda Oriental, and an effervescence is visible in the people's mind; besides there is a concealed commotion and a series of manoeuvres at work in the political structure of the Uruguay. The dissidence in the Cabinet, an otherwise most natural event, has produced a lurking uneasiness in Montevideo, which is apparent to any looker-on. Colonel Santos, the main spring, is feared, and like the Sphinx in the Sahara, casts his shadow over the situation. Nobody trusts him, nobody praises him: all watch him. He is a kind of Delphic oracle, ambiguous in every sense, and never to be relied on. Meanwhile, strange to say, Latorre is forgotten, dead in the public mind, but life is latent on the Yaguaron and may spring up any day, like the seed in the Egyptian mummy's clenched fist. Santos at the head of the Government and Latorre invading the frontier are not very remote prospects for the timorous mind, at the mercy of every rumour and trembling before the approaching storm.

President Vidal is a good man, perhaps, a talented man; but to sit in the Presidential chair of the Banda Oriental you need an individual of iron nerve and steeled character. His countrymen esteem him they do not rely on his energy or his tactics; he is a tool in the hands of Santos, some say: others say he is too much of a gentleman to dismiss his Secretary of War or control his acts. In fact he is the shadow of Santos—who is Cabinet, Government and all in one—the reservoir of power in the Banda Oriental.

McEachen, Requena &c. are all very good men, no doubt, but too good for the situation; and it is incomprehensible why they have not resigned before this. The War Minister, it is well known, does not care much for public opinion, and would hold office in spite of every obstacle. Minister Santos is proof against impediments of any kind; his resistance increases in inverse ratio with their numbers. No Government can hold out long under these circumstances, and the whole fabric must give way, framing a prelude to the repetition of the 'coup d'etat' of 1876. Whether a man be called Santos or Latorre, it is immaterial, but the fact stands that the present Government is paving the way to individual ambitions. Any man with a fair amount of talent could brigade two regiments, upset the Government and take the reins of supreme power, to the intense disgust of those who now write so much on liberty and free institutions.

The Vidal Government may now begin to feel and to assume the responsibility of the country's future. It is not in moments like the present that a President resigns, to avoid the disagreeable duty of governing where government is gradually becoming a chimera. When affairs come to a climax, River Plate statesmen will be at logger-heads to find a solution to this American Greek difficulty, and many will puzzle their brains to find out the causes that impeded Constitutional Government in the Banda Oriental.

All the political elements of the country are at work, and it is not very difficult to cast the horoscope of impending events. The *Siglo* has raised its voice of alarm against the inopportune election of Santos as candidate for the President two years before the present term expires. It needs no augur to foretell the machinery that will work to float the candidate on the votes of what is called popular suffrage. The fact of a Minister rising as candidate is no extraordinary event, but in this country, where political honesty is at the mercy of men like Latorre and others, it is an ill-omened choice that will ruffle the most peaceful mind in Uruguay. The official candidate has been proclaimed of late, when we were casting a retrospective glance on the January events of 1875; those days will never be forgotten, and the lugubrious coincidence is enough to frighten one. Troubles are approaching, and it will need more than individual patriotism and abnegation and an iron rule to stem the force of the current.

Voltaire.

The wheat growers in Santa Fe seem inclined to repeat the mistake of the wool dealers in Buenos Ayres by holding their product too long. Although 11 to 12½ Bolivians per fanega is being paid in Rosario for new wheat, the farmers only send it in in small quantities, hoping for higher prices. Nevertheless, some large transactions have been effected here and there. The heat has been very great in the colonies. More threshing machines are badly wanted, and large areas of wheat remain uncut, waiting for their turn of the machines available.

The Villarino has begun her career as a packet well. She left Patagones on Monday last at noon, and arrived here early on Thursday morning, one of the quickest runs on record. A number of officers came up in her.

"THE STANDARD"
NEW OFFICES
Job printing of every description done in the very best style.
154 Calle Piedad

Politeama Argentino

Real Compañia Ecuestre Italiana
NATALE GUILLERME,
Empresa A. Moreno y Cia.
Hoy Domingo 23 de Enero 1881
2 Grandes Funciones
Una de tarde á las 2½ de la tarde
Otra á las 8½ de la noche.
Representacion de la Grandiosa Pantomima-Baile
PIETRO MICCA
A las 8½.

La Florida
JARDIN CONCIERTO

Domingo 23 de Enero de 1881
A las 2 de la tarde
LA OPERA BUFA
La Femme Modele
Intermedios Conciertos
Entrada general con asiento $10, Niños 5.

El Domingo 23 de Enero
A las 8½.
Gran Concierto Orquestral
Bajo la direccion del Sr. A. PATIN
Director de los Conciertos de Paris, London y New York
Notable Programa

Entrada: Caballeros $15. Senoras $10 Niños 10.

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Grandes Bailes de Mascaras y Sociedad
Para los dias 22, y 23, de Enero

Orquesta de 50 profesores dirijida por los Sres. Idriac y Varalla.
Entrada general $25. Senoras gratis. Permisos de disfras y carruages gratis.
NOTA—No se suspenderan por mal tiempo.
g 42 j9

Gran Skating-Rink

Grandes Bailes de Mascaras y de Sociedad
El Sabado 22 y Domingo 23 de Enero a las 11 de la noche

Con una orquesta de 87 profesores escojidos dirijida por el Profesor Rajneri. Entrada para caballero $30, id Señoras gratis, Palcos $50—La empresa tiene permiso de disfraz a disposicion de las señoras.
Bailes todos los Sabados y Domingos, dias de fiesta y visperas de dias de fiesta.
Habra bailes aun con mal tiempo.
e xp

Deutscher Turnverein

DAS
Zweite Garten-Concert
findet statt
Montag 24 Januar 1881
Abends 8 Uhr
Unter Leitung des Capell-Meisters Herrn J. Rajneri.
Erster Theil
1—Ouverture Le Domino noir.. Auber
2—Bürgersinn, Walzer........ Strauss
3—Wilhelm Tell, Phantasie.... Rossini
4— a Air de Louis XIII...... ......
b Turkischer Marsch...... Beethoven
5—Wildfeuer Polka........... Strauss
Zweiter Theil.
6—Rosamunde, Ouverture...... Schubert
7—Freut Euch des Lebens.... Straus
8—Afrikanerin, Phantasie...... Meyerbeer
9—Chasconne.................. Durand
10—Fatinitza March........... Suppe
x140 j24

General Versammlung

DES
Deutschen Literarischen Vereins
AM DONNERSTAG d. 27. JAN. 1881
IM VEREINS LOKALE
Cangalle 109, altos
Abends 8 Uhr präcise
Tagesordnung—
1 Bericht des Vorstandes
2 Rechnungsablage
3 Revision der Statuten
4 Neuwahl des Vorstandes.
DER VORSTAND.
e 196 j27

B. Aires Rowing Club.

The Fourtheenth Half-Yearly General Meeting will be held in the School Room of the Scotch Church, on Thursday, 27th Jan. at 8 p.m. when a new Committee and Trustees for the Reserve Fund have to be elected.
C. LOCKWOOD,
Hon. Sec.
e 183 j27

B.A. Camp Chaplaincy.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES.
Sunday, January 23rd, 11 a.m., FLORES, Chapel.
Sunday January 23rd, 5 p.m., BELGRANO, Rev. G. Spilsbury's.

St. John's Anglican Church.

It is requested that applications for sittings for the year 1881, also notices of relinquishments, and desired changes, be made without delay, to the Treasurer, at 188 Calle Cuyo.
e xp

ANGLICAN CHURCH SERVICES
JANUARY 23
3d Sunday after Epiphany.
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
Morning Prayer, ... 11 a.m.
Holy Communion .... 11.45 a.m.
Evening Prayer .... 7.30 p.m

BARRACAS INSTITUTE.
Divine Service .... 2.30 p.m

THERE is to let several Furnished and Unfurnished nice Rooms, at a German, family. Apply Tucuman 114, upstairs.
e 82 j27

TO BE SOLD on Mrs Dillon's camp Monte, one of the best flocks of Sheep in Partido.
e 192 j26 w 3p

SE ALQUILA la casa calle Tacuari 72, tiene dos pizos, en el primero estan los salones, el comedor, escritorio etc., y en el segundo los dormitorios y demas comodidades. Para tratar en la calle Cerrito 485, frente a la Plaza Libertad.
e 199 j26

WANTED a Second-hand Saddle and Bridle, in good repair. Apply on Monday 24th inst only, at 121 Cangallo.
e 202 j24

COOK wanted, must be thoroughly experienced. Apply 13 Chacabuco.
e 200 j26

A Respectable woman wishes for a situation as good plain Cook in an English family. Apply Calle Temple 802.
e 203 j26

A GENTLEMAN of good connexions in this city, and of 18 years experience of both sheep and cattle farming in this country, wishes to recommend himself as manager and bookkeeper of an establishment, the provinces of Buenos Aires or Santa Fe preferred, but has no objection to other parts of the Republic or the Banda Oriental; can give good references etc. Address J L M A, this office.
e 193 j22

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE
Mr. Nicholas Fitzgerald.
Mr D Farrell.
Mr F C Warren

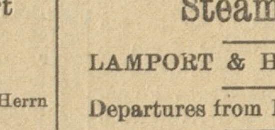
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FOR
ANTWERP,
Sailing on 5th and 15th of each month.
The Company's splendid and favorably known steamer
GUADIANA
Commander LAWSEN,
2,504 Tons, 400 Horsepower
Will sail on the

Taking cargo and passengers for VIGO, SOUTHAMPTON and ANTWERP
NOT CALLING AT BRAZILIAN PORTS

To be followed by
The Company's favorite and well-known steamer
ELBE
Commander A. HART DYKE
3,063 Tons, 600 Horse-power.
To sail on the
15th of February
Taking cargo and passengers for
RIO JANEIRO
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THROUGH PASSAGES TO PARIS (single and return) granted by all the ROYAL MAIL steamers.
The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES
Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports and
THROUGH TICKETS
Are granted to Antwerp, Havre, Cherburg and principal towns in Spain and Portugal.
These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.
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Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.
FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.
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For further particulars apply to the Agent
HENRY A. GREEN,
Or to
HENRY L. GREEN, Broker,
175—Reconquista—175



L'pool Brazil and R.P. Steamers

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from Buenos Ayres.

ANTWERP
(Direct)
HEVELIUS Markwell JANUARY 25

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL
(Via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)
ARCHIMEDES Kermode FEBRUARY 1
(Loading in the River Parana, and Carrying Belgian Mails.)

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL
(direct)
EUCLID Cave FEBRUARY 6
(Loading in the River Parana)

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
(Via Rio Janeyro, Lisbon and Southampton)
GALILEO Eills FEBRUARY 11
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

ANTWERP & LONDON
(Via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)
PASCAL Taylor FEBRUARY 21
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
(direct)
PLINY Cowan FEBRUARY 26
(Loading in the River Parana.)

Cargo and passengers for New York will be taken by the Steamers leaving this Port on the 1st and 11th of each month, via Rio Janeiro.
First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp and towns in Great Britain, at reduced rate.
Tickets at reduced rates by steamers not carrying mails, and reductions made in favor of Families and Companies.
First class return-tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.
Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.
These steamers carry surgeons and stewardesses.
Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on day of sailing.
Insurances effected if desired.
E. Norton & Co.,
209 Reconquista Agents
Rosario, Agents—JOHN THOMPSON & Co

Fomento de Barracas al Norte.

Se previene a los Sres Accionistas que el dividendo declarado por la Asamblea General por el semestre vencido se pagara en el escritorio del Tesorero, Sr. Don Wilhelm Bertram, Reconquista 228, desde el 20 del corriente mes hasta el 4 de Febrero de las 2 a 4 de la tarde.
EL SECRETARIO.
g 172 j27

WOODWELL & Co.'s Rubber Stamps

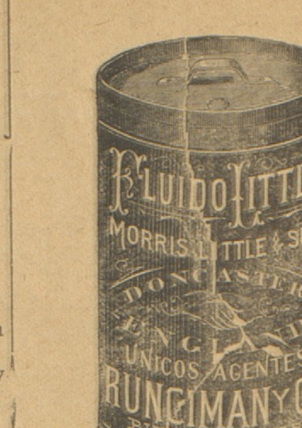
Stencil Plates for Marking Clothing
From $25 and upwards
With Guaranteed Indelible Ink.
We have just received the latest novelties in our line from the United States. New styles of Dating Stamps, Self-Inkers, Rotarics, Pocket-Stamps, introduced by the proprietors, who have just arrived from North America. Engraving on Wood. Newspaper cuts, Illustrations for Books, etc. etc. In this line we guarantee as good workmanship as can be done in the world. We invite those interested to call and inspect our samples of work, etc. at our new office.
140Pi—edad—140
e 262 xp

J. B. GAHAN
General Broker and Commission Agent.

ON SALE.
1—Camp in Tres Arroyos (several lots) Sauce Corto, Guamini, Arroyo de las Mostazas, Bahia Blanca, Chivilcoy, Chacabuco, Lincoln, 25 de Mayo, and Las Flores.
Also several lots of land (4 leagues each) recently purchased from the Nat. Government now offered for sale on very favorable terms.
2—Agent for Linck's celebrated Extract of Tobacco (South Down Sheep Wash) and all other approved specifics.
3—Posts, Wire and Torniquetes.
78—CALLE RECONQUISTA—78
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DAS
Argentinische Wochenblatt
Weekly German-Swiss journal, representing Swiss interests and colonization, immigration, etc, etc in the Plate. Buenos Aires Calle Piedad 154.
xp 185

FLUIDO LITTLE



THE FIRST DIP
RUNCIMAN & Co.
73—CALLE PIDEAD—73
GOLDEN FLEECE DIP
ESPECIFICO VELLON DE ORO.



THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR THE THOROUGH CURE OF SCAB IN SHEEP.
UNEQUALED FOR ECONOMY.
Ready for use, adding
COLD WATER.
The most profitable for large flocks.
DEPOT:
Anglo-American Drug Warehouse,
A. EASTMAN & CO.,
Nos. 9 & 11 Calle Defensa.
Notice the Trade Mark.

FLUIDO BLAGDEN
SHEEP DIP
THE BLAGDEN DIP
MANUFACTURED BY
Jeyes' Sanitary Compound Company, Limited.
For further particulars apply at 126 Rivadavia
THOMAS BLAGDEN & Co.
N.B.—This is the Cheapest Fluid now in the Market.
145 xp

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
World's Hair Restorer

Awarded superiority and excellence for its wonderful life giving properties to faded or falling hair and Quickly Changing Grey or White Hair to its Natural Youthful Colour and Beauty.
Its occasional use is all that is required to preserve the hair in its highest perfection.
The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers at the Anglo-American Drug Warehouse of
A. EASTMAN & Co.
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Battle's Vermin-Killer

This Powder has a magical attraction for Rats, Mice, Beetles and Cockroaches, and will speedily clear Dwellings, Warehouses, Ships, etc. of all such Vermin Nobody need be troubled by those Pests any longer, They eat it readily, and Die on the Spot. The best Vermin Killer known, and largest in demand wherever introduced.
Wholesale and Retail at the Anglo American Drug Warehouse of
A. EASTMAN & Co.,
9 & 11 DEFENSA.
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Sea-Sickness

Can be prevented or cured by Heath's new and successful remedy.
Has been used with the most marvellous results; in almost every case cessation of Sea Sickness has immediately followed the first dose.
Directions—On the slightest feeling of Nausea take as much as will cover a threepenny piece dry on the tongue and repeat every quarter of an hou if NEEDFUL.
Coffee and Spirits should be avoided while taking the remedy.
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Dr. Jacob Scherrer

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From 1 to 3 p.m.,
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For Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Larynx.
URETHROSEOPICAL cures and MECHANICAL treatment for diseases of the Stomach.
207—RIVADAVIA—207
e 237 xp

German Watches
M. Pfister
177—Cangallo—1..
This Watch-shop is specially recommended for the sale of good watches and careful repairs at the most moderate prices.
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FLUIDO
CREOSOTE
"Perfectly safe and effective specific for the treatment of Scab."
J. J. KYLE,
Professor of Chemistry.

Price $35 m|c. per gallon.
SOLE AGENTS,
V. Casares & Sons
Corralon 11 de Setiembre and Boca.
g 195 f23

English Literary Society.

A Supplement to the Catalogue of the Circulating Library, containing a LIST of Works added during the past year, is now ready and can be obtained by members on application to the Sub-Librarian at the Society's Rooms.
Additions and Changes having been made in the list of Newspapers and Periodicals, that for the present year will be as follows—

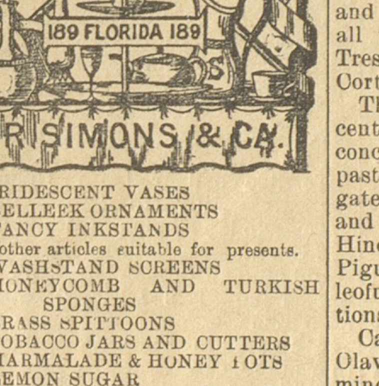
ENGLISH
Dailies
The Times
The Daily News
The Daily Telegraph
Weeklies
Ill. London News | Venity Fair
The Graphic | Spectator
Saturday Review | The World
Whitehall do | Truth
St. James's Budget | Economist
Athenaeum | Public Opinion
The Field | Liverpool W. Mercury
The Engineer | The W. Freeman
Glasgow W. Herald | Punch
Ill. Sporting and Dramatic News | Judy
| Fun
Monthlies
Blackwood's Magazine | Temple Bar
Fraser's do | London Society
MacMillan's do | The Nineteenth Century
Cornhill do | Chambers Journal
The Contemporary Review | All the Year Round
The Fortnightly do | Tinsley's Magazine
Quarterlies
The Edinburg Review | The Quarterly Review
The Westminster do | The Popul. Science do

N. AMERICAN
N. York W. Tribune | Scientific American
Frank Leslie's Illustr. | The Atlantic Monthly
Harper's Magazine | Scribner's Ill. do
N. York W. Herald

FRENCH
L'Independance Belge
Revue des Deux Mondes

GERMAN
Kölnische Zeitung

LOCAL
The Standard | Le Courrier de la Plata
The Herald | La Nacion
The Southern Cross | La Revista Argentina
La Libertad | Boletin Geografico
MARTIN L. MUNRO
Hon. Librarian
Jan. 19th, 1881
e 162 j26



IRIDESCENT VASES
BELLEEK ORNAMENTS
FANCY INKSTANDS
And other articles suitable for presents.
WASHSTAND SCREENS
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LEMON SUGAR
TEA, 12 and 3 lb. boxes, from $18 to $30 per lb.
BAZAR INGLES
189—Calle Florida—189
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La Segunda Argentina.

Compañia de Seguros.

Los Senores Accionistas de esta Compania podran concurrir con sus acciones desde el proximo Viernes 21 del corriente, al escritorio de la misma (Florida 128 altos) para recibir el dividendo de cinco pesos fuertes por cada accion, que ha sido acordado por la Junta General celebrada hoy 20 de Enero de 1881.
El Director General—
F. F. MORENO.
x178 j26

Concesion Plaza Montero

Habiendo varios interesados pedido mayor tiempo para ver o mandar ver los campos, se hace saber al publico que se fija el
Lunes 21 del prox. Febrero
para dar principio a la realisacion del negocio en la forma establecida en el prospecto repartido.
Las personas que no hayan recibido dicho prospecto pueden ocurrir a la
Oficina Central de Tierras
68-Piedad-68
e 201 j26

Fine Ports and Sherries

We have much pleasure in announcing to the Public that we have been appointed agents at the River Plate for the celebrated Wines of
Messrs Page & Sandeman
OF
66 MarkLane and 5½ Pall Mall
LONDON
Special Contractors Wines for, 'National Sick and Wounded Society 1870, 1871. Her Majesty's Indian Government 1872, 1873. Admiralty 1874, 1875, 1878. Also for Brandy in Bottle for H. M's Indian Government 1875, 1876, 1879.

We have now on hand a consignment of the following brands to which we invite the attention of Connoisseurs.
PORTS
1—Special India Quality, superior Mellow
2—Very Choice Old, high quality, Mod. Dry Selected.
SHERRY
1—Pale Soft, delicate, Mod. Dry, full body
2—Sup. Pale Old, Mod. Dry
3—Amontillado Pale, very Dry, Choice Wine.
LOCHORE & SAMSON
149—Calle Maypu—149
BUENOS AIRES.
e 187 j29

Libreria Europea
242—FLORIDA—244

L. JACOBSEN & Co.
Respectfully invite lovers of Literature to call and inspect their extensive stock of English Books, of which it is almost impossible to convey any adequate notion within the limits of an advertisement.
The stock will be found to contain choice and celebrated works on Arts and Sciences, Biography, History and Travels, Political Science, Law, Medical, Education, Philology, Domestic and Rural knowledge, Technical works in great variety, and an immense stock of the most popular works of FICTION, both in original and cheap editions.
Children's books of pictures and juvenile literature of all descriptions and suitable to any age.
Church Services, Prayer Books and Hymns, Ancient and Modern, the new and revised edition, as now used in the Anglican Church, with or without tunes.
METHODIST'S NEW HYMNAL,
Catholic Prayer Books, and a large assortment of Religious and other works from Dublin by eminent Authors and celebrated Divines, particularly suited for the Irish population.

January 1881.
Beeton's works—Best of Everything &c.
Cassell's Domestic Dictionary
Youatt—The Horse
Walker—Money, Trade and Industry
Todhunter's works on Mathematics
Merrett—Land and Engineering Surveying
Reid—Portland Cement
Lyell's Principles of Geology
Text Books of Science in great variety
International Scientific Series, many volumes.
Stanley's History of Birds
Maunder's Treasury
Denton—Sanitary Engineering
The London Journal, in volumes bound in cloth.
Beeton's Universal Information
L. JACOBSEN & Co.
242—Florida—244

Tauchnitz Edition of British Authors,
This day comprising 1944 volumes of the most popular British and American Works. Price $15 m|c per volume. In the Provinces (carriage paid) 60 cents gold.
LIBRERIA EUROPEA,
L. JACOBSEN & CO.,
242—Calle Florida—244

The following are amongst the latest arrivals of this celebrated Edition, the popularity of which is continually increasing:—
JANUARY 1881.
Seven Stories, by Lady G Fullerton.... 1 vol.
With a Silken Thread, by E Lynn Lynton........................ 1 do
The Mudfog papers &c. by Charles Dickens........................ 1 do
Forestalled, by M Betham Edwards.... 1 do
Just as I am, by M E Braddon........ 2 do
The Stillwater Tragedy, by T B Aldrich 1 do
Love and Life, by Charlotte M Yonge.. 1 do
g 189 j23/82

Central Land Office,
68—PIEDAD—68

This office deals exclusively in the purchase and sale of National Lands and private Real-Estate. It possesses the most complete collection of Maps and Charts known in the country, and of Land Laws and Decrees issued since the last thirty years by the Nation and the Provinces. It has Agents all over the Republic, in its most important towns, and in the principal cities and harbours of Europe.
Information will be given of the quality and position of the lands sold recently by the Nation and the Province, and of those lands which are being offered for sale by the Province of Buenos Ayres.
The Office possesses the only official copy of the plans of the National Lands, and can dispose of several tracts of land on the Rio Negro, in Patagonia, near Bahia Blanca, Tres Arroyos, the Camps of the Salinas Grandes, and near Italo.
On a special plan are marked all the areas of land sold in the last two years in the South of this Province. This map is most invaluable, and gives a perfect description of all the properties in Bahia Blanca, Tres Arroyos, Pillahuinco, Sauce Corto and Curumalan.
The office disposes of the magnificent lands of the Plaza Montero concession, camps with excellent pasturages and plenty of water (irrigated by the Arroyos Sauce Chico and Sauce Corto, 27 Diciembre, Hinojal, Curumalan Grande y Chico, Pigué, Pescado, Venado, Cochenleofu, etc.) and safe from inundations.
Camps on sale in Sauce Corto, Olavarria, Junin, Lincoln, Pergamino &c.; also in the Provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Entre Rios.
For further particulars apply at the
Central Land Office,
68—PIEDAD—68
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GREAT RACES
IN
NAVARRO.
Sociedad Anglo-Argentino.

LAS CARRERAS de esta Sociedad tendrán lugar en los dias 21 y 22 de Febrero próximo.
PRIMER DIA.
Primera Carrera—Premio $4000 m|c, media vuelta, para caballos criollos que nunca han ganado en carreras de sociedad, entrada $500 m|c, peso de los corredores 150 lbs.
Segunda Carrera—Premio $10,000 m|c, vuelta y media, para caballos mestizos que nunca han ganado en carreras de sociedad; peso de los corredores, cuarterones 145 lbs, media sangre 151 lbs, tres cuartas sangre 157 lbs, yeguas 3 lbs menos en su clase, entrada $1000 m|c.
Tercera Carrera—Premio $3000 m|c, una vuelta, para caballos criollos que nunca han ganado en carreras de sociedad, entrada $400 m|c, peso de los corredores 150 lbs.
SEGUNDO DIA.
Primera Carrera—Premio $3000 m|c, dos vueltas, para caballos criollos que nunca han ganado en carreras de sociedad, entrado $400 m|c, peso de los corredores 150 lbs.
Segunda carrera—Premio $3000 m|c, vuelta y media, para caballos criollos que nunca han ganado en carreras de sociedad, entrada $400 m|c, peso de los corredores 150 lbs.
Tercera carrera (Consolation Stakes)—Premio $2000 m|c, para caballos criollos perdedores en esta reunion, una vuelta, entrada $300 m|c.
NOTA.
Al presentar los caballos mestizos, tendrán tambien que presentar los certificados que acreditan la sangre del caballo. No son exceptuados los caballos ganadores en la última reunion de esta socieded (es decir que pueden correr los caballos que han ganado en las últimas carreras de Marzo). Las entradas para estas carreras deben ser remitidas bajo sobre, espresando nombre, pelo y marca del caballo, y colores del corredor, hasta las seis de la tarde del dia 10 de Febrero, dirigidas al Secretario, Don Patricio Hearne en el Almacen Ingles de Navarro, el cual dará un ejemplar del Reglamento, tanto para las carreras del circo como para las de andaribel, á quien lo solicita.
P. HEARNE, Secretario.
e 127 j25

The Course of Medicine
How Patients are deceived.

Most persons seem to have the impression that all so-called Liver Medicines go straight to the liver. Medicine, like food, goes immediately to the stomach; a portion mixes with the substances, and acts as a cathartic, while the remainder enters the circulation, and takes a large route through the blood, finally to the liver, and we may add, as a rule, does no permanent good, but rather leaves baneful effects, and begins a pernicious practice, which, if followed up, will eventually destroy the stomach and fasten disease in the system, never to be eradicated.
Not so, however, with the Holman Pad. It works directly upon the liver through the pores of the skin, quietly, thoroughly, and without inconvenience, performing a most important function. And we add this remarkable statement, challenging refutation, that in its extensive use by and including all classes of persons, from old age to helpless infancy, not a single case of injury has occurred, while 90 per cent are cured.
Sole Agent in the River Plate—
J. A. BENNET
195—Calle Florida—195
Also at A P Seedorff. 84 Calle Reconquista
e 103 xp

CARBOLIC EXTRACT
OF
Tobacco and Sulphur,
THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND CERTAIN
COLD WATER CURE FOR SCAB
EVER YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

Great Improvement.
Increased Strength.
Guranteed not to hurt the hands in working.
PARRY & CO.,
112—SAN MARTIN—112
g 176 jy 23 xp

The Standard.

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1881

Special Telegram

London, Jan. 21st.
Hard Dollars. Last sale 74¼.
Antwerp, Jan. 21st.
Wool auction proceeds languidly.
Reduce limits 4 to 5 per cent.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The news of the fall of Lima and presumed close of the West Coast war will, of course, have reached Europe by cable long ere this mail arrives. Strange to say, the event has had much less effect in this country than was generally anticipated. Our gold market, the great political barometer of the Plate, instead of advancing rapidly, has rather flattened, and it is pretty evident now that the news was overspeculated on, and that people have full confidence that the peace of this country will not be disturbed. We give in other columns the official reports of these most decisive West Coast battles, with a summarized record of the whole two years' campaign. To the present nothing is known of the conditions of peace that Chile will impose. Chilian authorities are now in command at Lima, and by a late telegram we learn that some scattered Bolivian force has made its appearance in Tarapaca; but nothing now can alter the result of the campaign. Bolivia and Peru were the architects of their own misfortunes; they forced the war upon Chile, and they must now take the consequences. Whatever interest people in England may take in a struggle so remote may now be increased by the improved value of Chilian stock on the London market, and the near possibility of Chile respecting the mortgage claims on Peru of English creditors.

Public attention has been so concentrated on West Coast events, that there is not much local news to report since our last edition for Europe. The National Government has been mainly occupied in arranging with the Provincial authorities for the transfer of the public institutions of the city, under the Federalization Act. There was some delay and difficulty about the Penitentiary, but it has been finally agreed that the National Government takes it at cost price—$50,000,000 m|c.

The railway extensions in the Interior are being pushed ahead with such vigour that they are expected to be finished in advance of the stipulated time, especially that of the Andine line towards Mendoza, on which there are now 1000 men at work. The engineers have selected a route for the extension to Jujuy, but it has yet to be approved of; several tunnels will be required, and the Government is anxious, if possible, to avoid the additional expense they would entail. A supplementary credit of half a million hard dollars has been opened by the Executive to carry on these railway extensions.

The most important news in the way of Public Works is that the Drainage Works for this city are to be resumed at once and carried to completion. The Government intends, it is believed, to finish them itself, although public opinion is decidedly in favour of handing them over to some European contractor to complete, and it is known that many advantageous offers have reached the National Government.

The scientific exploring Expedition to the Southern territory of Nauquen is now in full march, and expects to reach its final destination—Nahuel hapi, at the foot of the Cordillera—about the middle of February. The interest attaching to this expedition has been increased by the reported discovery of gold in the region.

The political state of affairs in Montevideo is not reassuring. Colonel Santos's expected 'coup d'etat' has not come off yet, but may at any moment, and the situation is most uncertain. There are also renewed rumours of a movement by Colonel Latorre, who is at Yaguaron. All this affects business in Montevideo, where things remain dull, in spite of a good wool clip and abundant cereal harvest.

From Paraguay there is nothing of importance to report. That country appears to be coming round slowly under General Caballero's Government, which, apparently, is the most popular one the country has had since the fall of Lopez.

The news from the Interior and Northern provinces of this Republic could not be more favourable. Profound peace reigns everywhere, and new industries are heard of every day. The production of rice is said to be 920,000 arrobes, whereas it was only 80,000 arrobes some five or six years ago. The Governor of Jujuy has officially informed the National Government that numerous coffee plantations have been laid out in the valleys of that rich province, and, to encourage them, they have been, wisely, exempted from all taxation. The wheat harvest in all parts of the country has proved magnificent, and there will be a considerable surplus for export: but the farmers are asking such high prices that but little grain has yet been bought for abroad. In Santa Fe, our great wheat growing district, much of the harvest is as yet uncut, owing to the scarcity of reaping machines. The maize (Indian corn) crop is the largest ever known in this country.

It is understood that one of the first measures which the National Executive will present to Congress next session will be a Naturalization Law. Its provisions are, of course, not known as yet. Foreign public opinion here is decidedly against any attempt at compulsory naturalization, which would be certain to have a most disastrous effect on the flow of European emigration to these shores, and, consequently, on the country's prospects.

The premium on gold has advanced about 4 per cent since the sailing of the last mail. Speculation, doubtless, has much to do with this, as also the fact that Messrs Barings have restricted their exchange credit with the Provincial Bank. Much gold was also bought in anticipation of a panic when the news of the fall of Lima would arrive, but events proved otherwise, and the premium on gold has declined nearly 2 per cent within last few days. We regret to report the failure of a large German barraquero firm in the South caused by the total destruction of the barraca and its contents by fire. Trade in the city is somewhat brisker during the last week, and wool sales have been more active: the new wheat is arriving and our markets are flooded with produce. New camps are coming into great request and much fresh money is going into outside lands: and President Roca is about to send special agents to Germany and Ireland to foment emigration.

The Government remitted to London by last mail £136,000 for the coupons, and the rates close as follows—
On London 49⅜.
On Paris 5.26–28.
On Antwerp 5.28–30.

CORDOVA LAND SALES.

The important case of Don Diego de Alvear against the Province of Cordova, for selling a portion of the lands he holds from Santa Fe, came up on Thursday before the Supreme Federal Court.

Dr. Wenceslao Pacheco represented Mr Alvear, in a very able manner, whereas Dr. Santiago Caceres appeared for Cordova, and from his way of acting and the extraordinary attitude he took up, so to say, denying the truth of everything, it is quite evident that he is fully aware he has a very bad cause to defend. A good case does not require misrepresentations, the denial of facts, amply proved by official documents, as were produced, and also attempts at muddling up the evidence in such a manner as to make it an unintelligible 'imbroglio.' The Court, however, did not allow itself to be taken in by these tactics.

President Gorostiago sharply brought the Cordoba lawyer back to the point, and afterwards made a fine speech, the principal points of which were that the Court duly noted the declaration Dr, Caseres made, in the name of the Cordobese Government, and it would in no manner molest any settlers actually in possession of the disputed lands, which is important for our friends in Lincoln, although, as we have previously stated, they are perfectly safe; in fact, 'inamovibles' anyhow.

Judge Gorostiaga then commented very severely on the Province of Cordova, in the person of its representative, for the course it had fol-

lowed with reference to these land sales and asked whether the National Constitution, Congress and Courts were all overlooked in Cordova. He strongly condemned the attitude of Cordova in the whole question, and said that a policy which made sister provinces look as if they were going to fire on each other could not be tolerated. In short, his remarks were extremely well timed and the elevated character of such a Judge, the highest legal authority of the Republic, gives them increased weight.

The case will be resumed next Tuesday, but it is quite clear that the Cordova Government has come out the worst at the first hearing and will do well to negociate some arrangement with the different parties interested in its land sales, as recommended by Judge Gorostiaga to Dr Caseres. It is the only way left to it for getting decently out of the difficultites it has alone created.

THE WEST COAST WAR.

(*Telegrams to 'Nacional.*)

Santiago 21st.

A Bolivian Division, 1,600 strong, under Colonel Carrasco, has seized Tarapaca.

Another corps, 2,000 strong, under General Rendon, is advancing by Huatacondo.

Nothing known of the Peruvian army at Arequipa.

General Saavedra named Gefe Politico at Lima.

Santiago 22d,

On the 17th 4,000 Chilians occupied Lima without resistance.

5,000 Peruvians in Callao dispersed when Chilians entered,

Peruvians abandoned positions without fighting.

All the fortifications destroyed by Peruvians. Ships of Peruvian squadron set on fire and sunk.

The dispersed Peruvians entered Lima and sacked it. The Guardia Urbana (all foreigners) defended the city, shot several of the plunderers, aad order was restored.

Corvette Union run on shore and burned.

Monitor Atahualpa sunk.

Colonel Lynch Prefect of Callao.

Baquedano and part of army at Chorillos: rest in Callao and Miraflores.

Colonel Pat. Lynch to be made a Rear-Admiral, and Lagos and Velasquez Generals of Brigade.

CHORRILLOS AND MIRAFLORES.

VERGARA'S REPORT.

Yesterday we gave Altamirano's and Baquedano's reports on the two terrible battles fought at the gates of Lima; to-day we reproduce Vergara's.

Jan. 16th.

Chorrillos encampment.

In the evening of the 12th all the divisions advanced through the Lurin valley on the enemy's position in front of Chorrillos. As the 13th dawned the 1st Division rushed on the formidably entrenched line of the enemy, resting on the crest of the hills and well protected by artillery.

Fifty minutes later the Gana brigade advanced on the extreme left of the enemy. Three fresh battalions reinforced the first division, whilst the Barbosa brigade advanced to help the Gana; the third division checked the Peruvians at Monte Rico and Molina. The artillery opened fire as the surroundings were more visible.

Three regiments of cavalry in serried columns awaited the opportune moment to attack.

After two hours' fighting the eastern line of the enemy was in our power. Twelve fortified heights had been taken by assault, covered with dead bodies, cannon and ammunition. During the battle bombs and mines exploded beneath our soldiers' feet, occasioning loss of life.

For a moment all thought the battle ended; but heavy Peruvian reinforcements occupied the Morro Solar under cover of heavy artillery. A second battle took place on this height, lasting five hours. All the troops surrounded Chorrillos, and the Barcelo brigrde took the heights. The losses were heavy; 2,000 men 'hors de combat' on our side. The enemy's losses were tremendous: 4,000 Peruvians lay in the trenches on the sides of the hills, many wounded, and 70 cannon fell into our hands. Chorrillos is destroyed.

The Corps Diplomatique made arrangements for an armistice till 12 p.m. Unfortunately, while our soldiers were resting only a few squares from the enemy's lines, the Peruvians opened fire on the third division, which, taken at disadvantage, suffered heavily. All the attacks were repulsed, a general advance made, and Miraflores seized; 14,000 men and heavy cannon defended the position.

As twilight was waning to night our divisions had encamped in favorable positions, three miles from Lima. I am sorry to say that this attack has occasioned serious losses. We seized much ammunition and all the enemy's guns.

One hour after the battle Pierola and his Government disappeared and the local authorities notified us of their capitulation. I hope the country is satisfied with the valor of its soldiers.

God guard Y.E.

L. F. Vergara.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The news by the Lamport and Holt steamer Euclid is to 24th from London, and rather important. The victory of the Boers at the Cape is only half believed in England, The state of Ireland is worse than ever. Mrs Cross, better known as George Eliot, the great authoress, is dead. Her maiden name was Maria Evans, and her father was not, as generally supposed, a poor clergyman, but a land surveyor of Nuneaton. Adam Bede, Middlemarch, The Mill on the Floss, and Theoprastus Such were amongst the best of a series of works which ensure the deceased writer a foremost place in English literature. She was only married in May last.

It was rumoured yesterday that H.M.S. Bacchante, with the Princes on board will call again at the Plate on her way back to Europe, the rest of the detached squadron going to the Cape. Another ball is, of course, spoken of, and, as the weather is now much cooler, we heartily support the idea. We have not heard when the Princes may be expected.

Several most important decrees respecting the Navy have been issued by the Nat. Government, all more or less tending to model the service on the basis of the British and U. States navies.

Our Packet Edition for the French mail steamer Senegale is issued this morning. The detailed reports which it contains of the fall of Lima will be the first to reach London in print, although tolerably copious telegrams of the event have gone forward.

No one could fairly complain that the news yesterday was not lively enough. The public had hardly digested their breakfast and the news that the Bolivians had appeared 'at the heel of the hunt' and recaptured Tarapaca, when the telegraph flashed the intelligence that the Peruvians had destroyed the fortifications of Callao, sent their war vessels to the bottom, and finally burst into Lima and sacked the place, we presume before the Chilians entered the town. All this news was most unexpected, but the general conviction is that it wont change the state of affairs in the least. Chile has the whole West Coast in her grip, and will keep it. Some people fancy the sudden reappearance of the Bolivians on the battle field means more than meets the naked eye. Certainly the Bolivians have played rather a comical part in this West Coast tragedy.

Another poisoning case. The *Tribuna Nacional* gives particulars of a terrible case in which an unfaithful wife, her cousin and another man poisoned the husband of the first-named on New Year's Day, by pouring some hide-curing mixture into his wine at breakfast. The unfortunate victim died on the 14th, after thirteen days of awful suffering. All the parties are Italians. The crime came to light through an anonymous letter to the Chief of Police: and Commissary Tasso, of the 15th Section, managed the business so cleverly that all the murderers are in custody and have confessed their guilt.

The 30,000 Cedulas stolen from Mr Estrada in 1878 have been discovered. Some of the coupons were presented for payment at the last quarter. Mr Estrada's name was erased from the Cedulas, and that of Jose Rodriguez substituted. The holder, Mr Saborido, declares that he bought them from Messrs Tobal and Montes de Oca, who say theh bought them from Mr Gandulfo, who bought them from somebody else, who bought them from Mr Wilson Jacobs. Mr Barra, who holds more of them, says he bought them from Mr E Frias, who bought them from 'un tal Stampa,' who got them from Mr Antonio Garcia de Garcia, who is not in town at present. This really beats 'The House that Jack built' hollow. Some time ago the Bank paid some of the stolen coupons without noticing them. The thief has not yet been discovered.

We recommend our fair readers to secure a copy of yesterday's *La Moda*, the *Le Follet* of Buenos Ayres. We never saw such dazzling fashion plates before, and, by way of 'llapa,' there is a beautiful and 'picante' engraving called 'Lo Prohibido,' which is in itself worth far more than the cost of the whole number.

In San Luis they are trying to keep the locusts from eating the soles off their boots (there is nothing else left to be eaten by them) by digging trenches round the town, which looks very like trying to empty the ocean with a teaspoon.

Mr John Sampson has addressed an important letter to the *Industrial* on the splendid industrial resources of this country, in which he declares that the native capitalists are so devoid of enterprise that through foreign money alone can our vast resources be turned to account. Mr Sampson intends starting for England soon, and calls on those who require capital for fresh industrial enterprises in this country to apply to him as soon as possible, and he will do their business with English capitalists. He also wishes to have a list of the prices at which Argentine makers will sell. Mr Sampson has always been an ardent supporter of Argentine industry, and we heartily wish him success in his efforts to apply to it the irresistible motive power of British capital.

Mr Pean, of the Chubut Colony, has been most successful in his trial of beetroot growing down there, and has applied to the Department of Agriculture for seed to enable him to extend its cultivation. Our Welsh countrymen in the South are evidently going ahead.

We object strongly to our native colleagues dubbing the steamer Vandyke 'Van Dick.' It's enough to raise the ghost of the immortal painter As well call the vessel Van Tom, or Van Harry.

The old story. A murderer escaped from Mercedes prison a few days ago. The crime was committed in Chivilcoy some months ago.

The Welsh families bound for Chubut, who have been waiting for months in this city for a passage down, will go in the Villarino on her next trip Southwards.

It is stated that the province of Santiago del Estero has not a single newspaper, and our native colleagues consider this a deplorable state of things. We don't, but quite the reverse. As newspapers go in the Interior, Santiago is thrice blessed without them, and the people can attend to their business without being nauseated with politics, the only thing ever to be found in provincial papers.

Lovers of good wines (and who is not) will please to observe that Messrs. Lochore and Samson have been appointed agents for the River Plate for the great wine house of Page and Sandeman of London, whose standing in the trade is of the highest, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column.

Miss Margaret Guillaume's benefit takes place to-night at the Politeama. This 'simpatica' artist is such a public favourite that she may count on a 'bumper.' The programme is magnificent.

More poisoning, in the Children's Hospital, where the mother of a child of 14 months deliberately gave it a dose which, however, has not yet proved fatal. Suicide and poisoning are now assuming an epidemic form in this city.

Miss Panzos passed her preparatory six years' examination on Friday at the University. She is going up for her degree as M.D.

Telegrams from Cordoba announce that Mr. Sanchez assumed the management of the North Central Railway on Thursday. The permanent way is reported to be in an extremely shaky condition.

Baron von Gravenegg has gone to Montevideo, and the Austrian warvessel Fasama has arrived in the Mount and is ordered into quarantine.

The new Calzetta Hotel at the Tigre will be the rendezvous for all visitors to that delightful spot today. Extensive improvements have been made in it, and Lucullus himself would enjoy the breakfast to be had for 15 paper dollars, or the 'opiparo' dinner for 20. It is wonderfully cheap.

A colleague aptly remarks that it is a sign of the times to see Mr Gobert, the well known cutler and vendor of firearms, retiring from business. Except against robbers and footpads there will probably never again be any strong demand for arms for home consumption in this country, certainly not in the capital of the republic.

ARGENTINE FRESH MEAT COMPANY.

London, Dec. 18, 1880.

To the Editor of the *Standard*,

Sir,

A supply of fresh meat for the English, and especially the London market, is the question of the day.

The Great Eastern Meat Company was launched in this market. It was the intention of the promoters to charter the Great Eastern steamship and bring meat from Texas to this country, importing more or less 50,000 tons of it per annum. The scheme was a wild one: for to begin with they had no port. They would have to lay at least eight miles from Galveston, and after driving and tiring the cattle take them on board to be killed; besides, the promoters were never quite sure about a port in Texas at all, and started even the idea of sending the vessel to Buenos Aires. The result has been, that of the capital of £300,000 required, only about £40,000 was subscribed, and thus proving a failure, the deposits have been returned to the subscribers.

Before that a company to bring meat from Australia was started, and again, only a few days ago, a second company appeared before the public, for and with the same object, from Australia.

I do not know with what success either of these companies has been received by the public, but enclose a slip, cut out of last night's *Globe*, which proves the practicability of importing meat from Australia.

Subjoined is the extract:—

"The managers of the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited) yesterday entertained a select party of gentlemen interested in the colonies at a luncheon of Australian fresh meats on board the Orient, which has just completed the passage from Adelaide to London in 35 days, being the quickest passage on record. The object of the company was to demonstrate the possibility and practicability of bringing by the Bell-Coleman refrigerating process fresh meats, fish, vegetables and fruit from the Antipodes, and to present them at table in a manner which should compare favourably with home-grown products, and in this respect the success of their effort was undeniable."

To come to the point. I want to know how is it possible that meat should be brought from Australia and money found for that purpose, when cattle are at least the same price there as in the River Plate countries, and the latter only half the distance from here, and the expenses of freight and shipping also only one-half of what they are from Australia? Is it that cattle, and therefore the meat, are so inferior in your country that even the lower classes here will not touch it? Or is it that your wealthy estancieros and your rich merchants are asleep? Or is it that it does not pay either of them to breed meat-producing cattle, because it might decrease the thickness of the hide, and thus that of sole leather? And also the above can scarcely refer to sheep and thus to mutton.

I cannot but think there is truth in it.

Use your powerful influence: wake up the people and let them see and understand the inexhaustible riches which a well-conducted plan of meat exportation will and must be to those fertile countries.

I enclose a prospectus of an intended Meat Company, and its success will depend on the support your Government and people will give it.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

'*One of Them.*'

SCOTCH SCHOOL.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 21, 1881.

To the Editor of the *Standard*,

Dear Sir,

In your issue of the 15th inst. there appears a letter on the affairs of the Scotch School, signed 'One of Them.'

Although adverse to discussing what is almost a private matter in the columns of a newspaper, still, as the author has thought fit to use a 'nom de plume,' his letter fails in its object; there is not the slightest doubt but that he has touched a sore spot, and many will agree with him that things should not be allowed to remain as they are.

If it is true that the school has dwindled down so very much, the remedy, as suggested by 'One of Them,' *i.e.* calling a meeting, ought to be adopted.

I am, &c.,

R. B. McKinlay.

MARTELL BRANDY—Imported by Moore and Tudor.

MARTELL BRANDY—The best of all the fine brands.

MARTELL BRANDY—Always of unvarying good quality.

MARTELL BRANDY—Guaranteed by our signature on the label pure spirits of the Cognac grape.

MARTELL BRANDY—Free from the noxious compounds found in the so-called 'Brandies' from other sources.

MARTELL BRANDY—Beware of falsifications and ordinary Brandies served out of old Martell bottles in second-rate "Confiterias."

g 295 6m

VALUE OF PAPER-MONEY.

Until the evening of 26th January the rate will be—

29$\frac{3}{4}$70 cents Prov. Bank m/c. 1$ gold.

E. Civit.

ON 'CHANGE.

Jan. 22nd, 1881

Patacons	29.40
Cedulas A	87$\frac{1}{4}$
National Bank Shares	73

The gold vencimientos amounted to 317,000 pats. which always left business to be done at the ring; gold opened at 29 35, rose to 29.45, and closed at 29.40 much firmer than yesterday. The sales cash were 183,400, and for the end of the month 265,000 selling up as high as 29.50, and closing at 29.45. The sales of the day only amounted to 678,400, and much of the extreme pressure on the gold market seems to have passed. Cedulas rule very firm, and were bought to pay into the Bank at 87$\frac{1}{4}$. National Bank Shares firm at 73.

The paragraph in to-day's *Nacion* about the Provincial Bank credit with the Barings was generally accepted as the full meaning of the whole business. We gave the same two days ago, and although there is really nothing strange or remarkable in the business, still the affair has been greatly talked of in Government House circles.

The wheat news published in the *Standard* to-day was the talk of the Bolsa, being the first veridical statement obtained from the Sta. Fe colonists. Nothing could be more satisfactory and to the point, the figures being given there for the actual cost of production, and by a practical colonist. We note in the Plaza Once in the morning the increasing assemblage of wheat bags, and the tramway in calle Victoria detained by bullock carts discharging wheat at the barracas.

Mr Berwyn, one of the Welsh colonists, arrived to-day in the pilotboat Gwenllian, which has brought 500 fanegas old wheat from the Welsh colony. The colonists are now beginning to harvest the new crop, which is greater and larger than last year's. We hold some interesting advices from Chubut which, owing to press of copy, we keep for our next. The Welsh emigrants at present at Quilmes will proceed in a few days in the Villarino, now in the Boca.

Messrs Wissner & Chapeaurouge in their weekly circular report the arrivals as follows—

	Wheat	Flour
W. Railway	9880 fan.	
S. do and carts	2550	
Rivers	1452	
	13882 fan. & 2022 bags	

Wheat arrivals are now constantly increasing, and both wheat and flour now come from the rivers which causes a slight drop in prices; the quality of the new wheat and flour is very good. A Chilian cargo of wheat and all the bal. from Chubut have been sold say 8000 fan. Some splendid consignments of flour have come down, far surpassing what was anticipated sold at 25 to 26. Linseed is now arriving in the market; much of it is shipped to Europe.

The following important estancia sales in the partido Lincon are reported, which shows what great favor these lands are in—

3$\frac{1}{2}$ square leagues, adjoining Caprile estancia, without house or puesto, $185,000 per league, Dr Green buyer.

4 square leagues prime coarse land with azotea house outhouses, several large fields of alfalfa at 185,000 m/c per league also.

4 square leagues fine high camp called Medano y Laguna Acha at 250,000 m/c per league, Mr Suarez, mayordomo of Sr Rocha buyer.

The London *Times* gives the following, which will interest this market:—

"A meeting of the creditors of Messrs Durham & Co., merchants of London, Manchester, Rio Janeiro and Colombo, was held at Manchester. Mr Seddon on the part of the debtors, and with the approval of four out of the five members of the committee of inspection, made an offer of composition of 10s in the pound, payable in four instalments, the last to be guaranteed. Mr Welsh said that he was instructed by the Merchants' Bank to offer to purchase the whole of the joint estate, and to pay 10s 6d in the pound, or 10s in the pound cash down, less bank interest, which would reduce the amount to 10s 2d in the pound. By nine votes to two, the offer of the debtors was accepted on their undertaking, in accordance with the terms of the resolution, to pay the costs incidental to the liquidation proceedings."

Charter Italian lugger Fratelli Massone, to load tallow at Casy Blanca for Cette, 25 frs. and 10 p. cent.

Mr Billinghurst sold yesterday for the Mortgage Bank the beautiful Elizalde quinta, San Isidro, for 320,000 m/c. Mr Aguirre buyer; Mortgage on valuation 300,000 m/c.

Messrs Baltar & Quesada sold in South Barracas a site for 84,200, valuation 84,000 m/c.

Hides—1000 salt potro 32/33 lbs from Gualeguaychu, at 18 rls. on board.

The Provincial Bank discounts are on a slightly more liberal scale, and yesterday the Bank gave 4$\frac{1}{2}$ millions currency.

An estanciero from Lincoln informs us that he is now parting out novillos at 550 m/c, each 5 years old, and for 3 years old 500 m/c; he says the fattest novillos in the Province of B. Aires to-day are at Lincoln and Rojas.

A heavy contract for wiring a large estancia in Lincoln has just been concluded in San Nicolas, 43,000 m/c per lineal league, 6 wires, post 5 yards, and one hole for extra wire.

Mr Humphry is the auditor of the Fomento Barracas Co., the books of the Company being kept by the Treasurer.

The sales at the ring were—

For cash 183,400 at 29.35-40-45-40
For Jan. 26th, 10,000 29.50
For Jan. 31st 265,000 29.45-50-40-45
For Feb. 28th 190,000 29.45-50
For March 31st 20,000 29.45-50
Sales, 678,400.
Vencimientos $f.317,000

Cedulas—

For cash A 14,800 at 87$\frac{3}{8}$-$\frac{1}{8}$-87-87$\frac{1}{4}$
For Feb. 28th 10,000 87
Sales, 24,800.

Nat. Bank Shares—

For cash 13 shares at 73
For Jan. 31st 300 shares 73$\frac{1}{2}$-73
For Feb. 28th 100 shares at 73$\frac{1}{2}$-73

Gold at after hours fluctuated much; at one time it ruled at 29.60, and a few minutes later at 29·45. At one moment paper money was scarce with the liquidator, and the prospects of an auction soon after the paper money arrived and gold was scarce; at 5 o'clock the market closed tolerably firm at 29.50.

Exchange was done at 49$\frac{3}{4}$d and at 5.27 on Antwerp, and 4.26 Reichsmarks.

Mr Schmidt, of San Nicolas, was welcomed on 'Change; he reports much wool outside, but higher prices asked up there than here.

Mr Huss sold to-day 2,500 fat novillos, 5 to 6 years old, at $450.

The sale of 50,000 Hard Dollar Bonds at 82 was reported; also 6,800 Bonds of 1876 at 78$\frac{1}{2}$.

The Euclid arrived in port to-day. The Memnon has not yet entered Montevideo. The Euclid brings 1200 tons cargo for here and 700 tons for Rosario. The Halley leaves on 25th direct for Bahia.

The Rosse cleared yesterday, taking 1700 bales, 3000 salted hides, 1000 dry hides, 2500 bags maize and 400 bags linseed, and at Montevideo 250 bales.

The Hevelius leaves on 26th, and has engaged here 5000 salted hides, 600 bags linseed, 2300 bales, and in Montevideo 750 bales.

German barque Nolly chartered to load hay in Rosario for Rio at reserved rates.

Favorable news from London was received to-day. Sales Hard Dollars 74$\frac{1}{4}$; price 74$\frac{1}{4}$ to 74$\frac{1}{2}$.

Further telegrams from Antwerp received, but not of a favorable nature.

In wool circles the news on 'Change was that the delivery of the Gorostiago wool has been stopped, as some of the wool is turning out damaged.

Wool brokers and others now estimate this year's wool clip at 250,000 bales and nothing under.

The balance sheet of the Provincial Bank was out this morning and will be found at foot; the figures are important.

Mr Huss's live cattle review will shortly be published also in Montevideo.

The payments for produce to-day were quite up to those of last week and show after all a good produce movement; all the tables up and down stairs were crowded.

Mr Jewell, of Rosario, was welcomed on 'Change. Dr Del Viso, Minister of Interior, has moved from Almagro to town. General Sarmiento goes down for the bathing to Montevideo, and Dr Avellaneda will probably take charge of the school department.

The news from the West Coast did not carry much weight; as for the Bolivians taking Tarapaca or in fact any position whatever, it is thought out of the question and somewhat too late in the expiring campaign.

We hold for our next a communication received from the manager of the Commercial Rooms.

The news of the failure of two well known acopiadores of wool in the north and west was very freely spoken of on Change. It appears that some large estancieros have delivered their wool, and now try to follow it, a rather difficult business, the liabilities of one acopiador are put down at 2 millions currency, but some creditors here, we understand, are covered, still the state of the wool market exposes us to the prospect of many such affairs, and the losses by the outside buyers are necessarily very severe.

There was a 'bola' current on Change about Congress being summoned by telegram; we inquired into the matter and discovered there was nothing in it.

The Arg. Government is very properly organizing its Marine on a proper footing, and many decrees are published; the army and Nat. Guard is also to be put on a proper footing, but it is well that it should be known there steps are the best guarantees of peace, as the neglect and utter want of organization in many departments was to every one painfully obvious. The new Cabinet is turning over a new leaf; the great interests of this country demand both an efficient army and navy, and President Roca is quite resolved that the country shall have both.

Mr. Durand, the popular French woolbroker, gives the following export tables which are of high interest to this market:—

Arrivals of the fortnight are estimated at 360,000 ar. Sales 255,000 ar., and stock 1,620,000 ar or say 46,285 bales, total receipts to date 3,175,000 ar., say 90.715 bales; total sales 1,555,000 ar against for same time last year 4,050,000 ar. arrivals, 3,130,000 ar. sales and 920,000 ar stock. Gold ruled this time last year 31.65. Exchange 5.25 gold. Freights 30 frs. and 20s. and 10 per cent.

There is a rumour that our talented ex-Minister of Hacienda, Dr Plaza, will leave shortly for Europe to negotiate the 12 million railway loan.

We call the attention of merchants and others to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Cordoba land question, which we give in another column.

From Rio Grande we hear that it is probable Viscaunt Maua will visit the R. Plate next month.

The sale of a cargo of salted hides was spoken of on 'Change under great reserve; the saladerista of this province and the buyer a leading German house. It was presumed that the price paid is 46 or 47 rls.

It is estimated that the wool yet to be sold represents 28 million fuertes.

The moving of things from the Parque Station to the Once lasted for 3 days, and is now temporarily stopped.

The Sales at afterhours were—

Gold—

For cash 120,000 29.45-50-55
For Jan. 31st 450,000 29.50-55
For Febr. 28th 300,000 29.50-55
Sellers for end of month at 29.50

Nat. Bank Shares

For Jan. 31st 400 shares 72$\frac{1}{2}$-$\frac{1}{4}$

Cedulas A—

For Jan. 31st 30,000 87

At the South Market some business done at the following prices:—

Arrived by rail 75 waggons with wool, sheepskins, &c., and 6 waggons with maize, 6 waggons with wheat, and by troops 12 carts with produce.

The sales were—

Wool—

1000 ar. Casaux 105
750 ar. De las Santos 80
105 " 85, borrega
90 Ginocchio 53, bellies
Sheepskins—631 doz. at 29-32 rls.
157 doz. desechos at 23-26 rls.
90 doz. pelados at $65 and 22 rls.
270 doz. corderitos at $12, 13, 14
Cow Hides—209 camp, 162, 170
100 nonatos at 115
Horse Hides—42 at 28-30
Potrancas at 14-15
Hair—106 ar. at 133, 135, 146
Deerskins—10 doz. at 98
Wheat—660 fan. at 160

The following sales reported at the Plaza Once this morning:—

10,300 ar. of wool arrived.
Wools, hides and skins flat.
Wheat flat, and inferior kinds unsaleable.
Maize without variation.

The sales were—

9000 ar. wool, Perez, 127
1000 " 100
2500 ar. wool, Unzue, 110
3400 " 108
130 doz. sheepskins at 29-30 rls.
Desechos at 24 rls.
130 doz. pelados at $30, 62, 70
570 cow hides at 170, 175
290 horse hides at 28
Potrancas at 14
Deerskins 50 doz. at 98
Wheat, 1130 fan. at 130, 135, 140, 167, 176
Maize, 400 fan. morocho, in grain, at 53, 62

The Memnon and Euclid mails received today are most important; we give a summary in another column, and extract the following from the London papers of Dec. 24th, 1880:—

"Subjoined is one of several letters which we have received lately, but have been obliged to hold over for want of space. We referred some days ago to the reductions in the estimate of expenditure effected by the Budget Committee of the Argentine Congress:—

"To the Editor the *Daily Telegraph*,

"Sir,

"A gentleman, who says he lived in South America, published recently a letter in one of your contemporaries, in which he said that there is little doubt that the money which the Government of the Argentine Republic will take up by a railway loan in realty is intended to pay the war materials purchased for the purpose to begin war with Chili.

"I too, Sir, have lived during many years in South America, and precisely at Buenos Aires, and I believe that there is no reason whatever to be alarmed. 1st—Because the President, General Roca, made lately very peaceful declarations to the Brazilian Government and to the Chilian Minister at Buenos Aires. 2nd—Because the Budget Committee of the Argentine Congress for 1881 made important reductions in the estimate of expenditure in the War and Navy Department; and 3rd—because Art. 4 of the law, which authorises the new railway loan, is very clear, viz.: "Art. 4.—The money raised under this law shall be exclusively employed in the extension of the Central North Railway to the city of Jujuy, of the Andine Railway to the city of San Juan, and in the construction of a branch to the city of Santiago del Estero".

"Letters like that one I mentioned may do much mischief. For that reason I hope you will kindly accord me hospitality in your esteemed paper, and I have the honour to be,

"Sir, your very obedient servant,

"Louis D. Maas.

"Passage Violet 8, Paris, Dec. 17th."

"A moderate amount in gold—£50,000—was taken from the Bank of England to-day for the River Plate, but this withdrawal had not the least effect upon the money market, as there was no other demand, and nearly £350,000 is due next week from Australia, most of it in sovereigns, which will be retained here. The gold question seems in Paris also to have lost all interest, the drain from the Bank of France being over, and the weekly return this afternoon showing an increase of £349,000 in the amount held of the metal. The discount demand here was quiet, and the rate for best three months' paper was, as before, 2$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, with occasional transactions at 2$\frac{5}{8}$. Some bills were negotiated at this last figure, and subsequently taken to the Bank of England, where temporary advances were obtained at 3 per cent by those who look for lower rates outside after payment of the dividends."

Messrs van Oppen & Co., shipbrokers of Rosario, in their circular for the mail give the following exports from Rosario from 15th December, 1880, to 16th January, 1881:—

16,559 dry ox and cow hides
1,095 dry horse hides
416 bales wool
16 bales sheepskins
5 bales hair
45 bales sundries
200 bags bran
6 cases feathers
160 bars copper
1,550 sacks regulus
2,006 tons bones
126 tons bone-ash.
134,000 horns
1,970 bales hay
81 bars tin
607 packages tin
560 tons wood

Vessels loading in Rosario—

Asunta for orders.
Marittimo, do
Po, do
Guido, do
Ramier for Marseilles
Nonpareil, Boston
Pollux, Cape of Good Hope
Aurora, Rio Janeiro
Osseo, do

Charters—

Rosa to load in Boca Gualeguay for Havre, bales 16 fs., hides 40 fs. and 5 o/o
Po do in port f.o., crushed bones, 18s in full.
Luigina do do, do, 19s in full.
Osseo do do Rio Janeiro, hay, $f.2$\frac{1}{2}$ p. bale.
Our Annie do do do, do, $f.2$\frac{1}{4}$ do
Pollux do do Cape of Good Hope, maize, reserved.
Unity do do Rio Janeiro, hay, $f.2$\frac{1}{2}$ p. bale.
Aurora do do do, do, $f.2$\frac{1}{4}$ do
Ottavina do Parana f.o., bones and bone-ash, 22s in full.

Vessels disengaged—

Ital. lugger Foce, 275 tons, Genoa
Ital. barque Stella Gazolo, 448 tons, Cardiff
Germ. schooner Clementine, 207 tons, Malabrigo.

Freights—

Steamers quote same rate, 40s, but doubtless concessions have to be made in view of the Buenos Aires rate being down to 25s. Sailing vessels scarcely anything offering.

Wheat—

Crop large, prices very variable; hitherto no considerable quantities have come to market, owing to continual rains, most sales effected have been for account of millers who commence to export flour to Brazil. This keeps prices too high for Europe.

Linseed—

Abundant crops in the Sta. Fe colonies.

Hay—

Large quantities contracted for and now shipping.

Maize—

Stock pretty well cleared. Prospects of next crop doubtful.

The following is the Provincial Bank balance-sheet for the month of December 1880:

Debe	Metalico.	M'da cor'te.
A Capital	5,795,997	530,803,899
Depositos particulares a premio.	5,749,329	801,467,739
Id sin premio	139,298	12,677,048
Gobierno Prov'l		1,154,433
Notas	19,344,240	
Oro de cambio ley 30 Junio '73	3,000,000	
Sucursales de Dolores		7,924,475
Id Chascomus		2,135,578
Diversos	196,604	23,040,668
	34,225,468	1,389,933,651

Haber	Metalico.	M'da cor'te
Por Gob. Nat. ley 25 de Set'bre de 1876	7,344,540	
Dicho	8,424,239	
Gob. Provincial		263,092,391
Aguas corrientes y desagüe		48,049,489
Banco Hipote'io	1,636,905	
Monte de Piedad		4,679,359
Edificio del Banco		21,970,521
Bonos Munici'les		34,392,000
Fondos Publicos Provinciales		95,011,200
Fondos publicos Nacionales	465,600	
Id en Europa	1,706,250	
Bonos del Tesoro de la Provincia.		13,000,000
Sucursales		61,083,456
Letras a cobrar	6,626,853	696,280,371
Varios deudores en gestion y mora	4,259,273	124,227,582
Diversos	1,758,372	5,058,912
Existencia en metalico	1,289,877	
Id en notas y moneda cor'te	713,557	19,589,271
	34,225,468	1,389,933,651

Carlos Casares.

M. Cuyar, Insp. — B. Gayan, Sec.

CORRALES DEL SUD

Enero 21, 1881.

Introduccion

Abastecedores, Capatazes,	Procedencia Animales.
Juan Vazquez, Juarez	269
E. Cardenas, Las Flores	101
Podesta Hermanos, Chascomus	140
Duggan Hermanos, do	99
Id id	59
Cabezas	889

Precio de la hacienda—
1er carne y sebo, 400, 350 380
2° id 200 220, 250, 300
Cueros de novillo 160 150 140
Id vaca 90 100 105
Terneros 250
Id chicos 120 150
Matanza, 450

BOLSA TELEGRAM.

Montevideo, Jan. 22nd

Francisco from Pernambuco
Antonia Lorenz, do
Adicionales, 28$\frac{1}{2}$

Emprestito Extraordinario, (1), 32, with interest.

Comercio sails

MARITIME:

Arrivals.

Jan. 22nd

Jupiter from Uruguay
Silex from Montevideo
Pingo from Rosario
Proveedor, Rosario
Euclid, Liverpool
Halley, Liverpool
Ital. barque Margherita, Cardiff
Brit. brig Acadia, Quebec
Do do Argus, Pernambuco
Span. brig Nuevo Carloto, Valencia
Span. barque Catalina, do
Ital. barque Linda, do

Departures.

Jan. 24th

Cosmos for Montevideo
Senegal for Bordeaux
Magellan for Pacific, (Montevideo)
Saturno for Uruguay

Jan. 25th

Jupiter for Uruguay
Proveedor, Rosario
Meteoro, Sta. Fe
Cisne, Asuncion
Hevelius for Antwerp and Liverpool
Graf v. Bismarck for Antwerp and Bremen
Halley for Santos

Jan. 26th

Cordillera for Europa (Montevideo)

Jan. 27th

Porteña for Havre

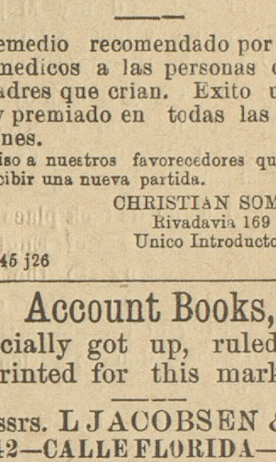
Jan. 30th

Corinthian for Havre

BIRTH.

On the 20th inst. at Chascomus, the wife of Mr Archibald Auld, of a son.

GREAT
New Brewery
HAMMER & PELTZER
CORNER
RIO BAMBA & PARANA
RECOLETA,
BUENOS AYRES.
CERVEZA EXTRA $50 per doz.
LAGER BEER $40 per doz.
☞ Speciality of Beers in barrel.
e 368 xp



Malz Extract
(Estracto de Malte, cerveza alimenticia)
de
Johann Hoff en Berlin

Remedio recomendado por todos los medicos a las personas debiles y madres que crian. Exito universal y premiado en todas las exposiciones.

Aviso a nuestros favorecedores que acabo de recibir una nueva partida.

CHRISTIAN SOMMER
Rivadavia 169
Unico Introductor
x 145 j26

Account Books,
Specially got up, ruled and printed for this market.

Messrs. L JACOBSEN & Co.
242—CALLE FLORIDA—244
having been appointed General Agents for the sale of Messrs. Wm. COLLINS, SONS & Co.'s (Limited) GLASGOW, LONDON and EDINBURGH,
Manufactured Stationery,
beg to advise, that they keep an extensive stock of all these articles, and are enabled to offer first-class goods—Account-books of all regular and small sizes (including Shopkeers' small Entry Books, Pocket Ledgers and Exercise Books in Quarto), Letter Paper, Note Paper, and Envelopes of superior make and quality—at such extraordinary low prices as has hitherto never been attempted in this country.
The firm is likewise prepared to take orders for large Account Books, to be executed with special care and attention in Glasgow, to any particular Ruling and Binding, with or without printed headings, guaranteeing to deliver in 18 weeks after receipt of order.

L. JACOBSEN & Co.
242—Florida—244.
g 194 xp

Drawn Fencing Wires,
Best Quality.
Deliverable in the several Railway Stations.
M. FORRESTER & CO.,
Calle Piedad 185 & 187
g 179 f21

van Gelderen y Trant
Traductores Publicos
Se han mudado al
108—PIEDAD—108

A. BALLAS,
Civil Engineer,
HAS
REMOVED
TO
Calle Florida 479
g 164 f20

BELGRANO
Se vende la grande y linda Quinta, conocida por de Thompson, ubicada Calle Pavon 35, Ocurrir calle San Martin 159, (patio) A B.
e 16 n2

Tobacco Extract
SOUTH DOWN SHEEPWASH
Virginia and Kentucky
NICOTINA
FOR CURING SCAB IN SHEEP
The only and cheapest remedy approved of and adopted by all Sheepfarmers in the River Plate.
Can be used with hot or cold water.
One gallon to be mixed with 200 gallons of Water.
Guaranteed free from Poison
Sole Agents, appointed by the Italian Government's Company.
Aug. C. Linck & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.

The Memnon & Euclid's Mails.

London, Dec, 24th.

A private report was received yesterday of a defeat sustained by the English forces in the Transvaal. Not only has no confirmation of this intelligence reached the Colonial Office, but a telegram direct from Pietermaritzburg of yesterday's date confirms the previous intelligence as to situation of affairs, and adds that the Boers, in their attack on Potchefstroom, were repulsed with loss.

Down to yesterday evening the Porte had not received any intimation of the proposed arbitration in respect of the Greek claims. In well-informed circles a belief, it is stated, is held that the Porte will be able to effect a satisfactory arrangement of the Greek question without a resort to arms.

Yesterday forenoon a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Bucharest.

According to the *Golos*, the Japanese are making preparations to give the Russian squadron, under Admiral Lessowski, a cordial reception at Yeddo.

The Pope is reported to have addressed a recommendation to the Irish bishops to use their efforts towards effecting the pacification of Ireland.

It has been decided by the Spanish Government to come to an understanding with France on the question of recognising or withholding recognition from the new Syndic of the Republic of Andorre when nominated.

Subject to the action of the Commission, the Executive Committee of the 'World's Fair' have adopted Inwood Hall as the site for the Exhibition building at New York.

Lord Carnarvon, writing from Madeira, has addressed a long letter to Mr Bright criticising the right hon. gentleman's recent speech at Birmingham. He comments strongly on the references to Ireland, to the part played by monarchs and statesmen in history, and the attack on the House of Lords.

The remains of the late Duchess of Westminster were interred yesterday, at Eccleston, Cheshire. The Prince of Wales and Prince Christian were present, and her Majesty was represented by Lord A Paget.

Mrs Cross, the distinguished authoress, universally known by her masculine pseudonym of 'George Eliot,' died on Wednesday evening at her residence in Chelsea.

Very serious floods took place yesterday in various parts of England and Scotland, owing to the continuous rains of the past few days and the melting of the snows. Great damage has been done to agriculturists and others.

It has been ascertained that the vessel seized on Wednesday in the Clare River, Ireland, laden with arms, is the Juno, from which arms were stolen in Cork Harbour some months ago. She had been knocking about at sea, on her way to America.

Mr Dillon, solicitor for Mr Parnell and other traversers in the forthcoming Crown prosecution, has, it it stated, served several subpœnas upon all the clerks of the peace in Ireland, requiring them to prove number ofprocesses and ejectments from 1844 down to 1880.

Letters of approval have been received by the Boycott Fund Committee from the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Erne. The former noble lord says it is intolerable that an English gentleman should be hunted out of Ireland merely because he has made himself obnoxious to a party which is avowedly working for the separation of the two countries.

Yesterday, at Ballinrobe, an inquest was held on the body of farmer Mullen, who was murdered on Monday last.

Public securities were in request yesterday. American, Canadian and British Railway Stocks were largely bought, and the rise was almost general. The chief alteration in the latter was an advance of about 1¾ in London and North-Western. Foreign bonds and Consols also improved. About £50,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank for S. America.

At a late hour last night the Colonial Office had no confirmation of the gloomy report relating to a supposed victory of the Boers over the English troops in the Transvaal. The report is improbable, although, unfortunately, until decisive news arrives it is impossible altogether to disregard it. A message appears to have been received, couched in vague and brief terms, containing intelligence that the Transvaal Boers had achieved a victory over the British troops, killing as many as two hundred of our soldiers, and taking fifty more prisoners. The place where the engagement is reported to have occurred is Middleburg. The British regiments in the Transvaal at the present moment include the 2nd battalion of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, a regiment not very likely to have met with the terrible disaster which we record without giving credence to it. Besides these, there are also in the colony two squadrons of Dragoons and two infantry regiments, the 58th and the 94th. Added to the effective sum total is a moderate force of artillery, but it is plain that more soldiers will be needed, and will of course be supplied, if the lamentable telegraphic rumour turns out to be in any way founded on fact. The message flashed beneath the sea from South Africa is a disturbing one, and, if there were reason to credit its accuracy, would cause a shock of grief and surprise to pass through the country. The loss of life involved—deplorable enough, in all conscience—would not be the only miserable feature of the business, for it would also be a damaging blow given to our prestige among the native tribes. We can ill allow news of a martial catastrophe, recalling in its features the more terrible disasters of the Maiwand and Isandlhana to spread among rebellious Basutos and disaffected Pondos, to say nothing of possibly turbulent Kaffirs at the Cape. Although Sir Owen Lanyon, who has already acted with energy, 'thinks they cannot hold together,' it must be admitted that the Boers have in any case chosen their time well. They have kept quiet until they saw a favourable opportunity for a revolt, when the Colony was almost depleted of British troops, and our hands were seemingly full with the Basuto War. When, by what troops, and in what particular manner, they will be crushed are questions which time will decide; but that their rebellion will be suppressed there is not the smallest manner of doubt. In Natal there is still the 3rd battalion of the 60th Rifles, at the Cape there is a regiment of Highlanders, while another regiment is on its way from Europe; nor is it to be expected that the Boers, though dogged and discontented, can oppose prolonged resistance to such forces.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The following placards were extensively posted up about Claremorris yesterday morning, and shortly afterwards were torn down by the police: 'Hold the harvest, tenant farmers. Assemble in your thousands at Swinford next Friday, December 24th, at eleven o'clock. Mrs Fay, of Ballinrobe, with five others, will be prosecuted for trying to take her own oats. The trials begin at eleven o'clock a.m. After the trial Mr James Daly, Mr J W Kelly, and others will address the people. God save Ireland.'

The Marquis of Clanricarde has again given notice to his tenantry that unless they pay their rents in full within a week writs from the Dublin Courts shall issue against them. Immediately on receipt of this notice a meeting of tenantry was held, under the auspices of the local branch of the Land League, at Craughwell, when it was decided that, as the landlords in the district had, without exception, made substantial concessions to their tenantry, the Marquis of Clanricarde, whose land, it was asserted, was let much above its real value, and whose office rules had tended to impoverish his tenantry, should be paid no rent whatever until he granted a reduction of 25 per cent.

An inquest was held at Ballinrobe yesterday upon the body of the farmer Mullin, who was murdered on Monday last about two miles from the town. The only evidence given was that of the son of the deceased and the doctors who examined the body. An open verdict was returned.

A man named Clancy was arrested at the Corn Market, Limerick, yesterday, for attempting to 'Boycott' a farmer named Cohan, from Craugh, near Rathkeale, who was in consequence unable to sell his corn, Clancy having promised those who would assist him money and plenty of drink. The prisoner, on being arrested, publicly stated that Cohan having taken land which had been in his possession seventeen years ago, he was justified in his action by the rules of the Land League.

Yesterday, at Kilmacow (county Kilkenny) petty sessions, the Rev. Michael Cody, C.C., of Mullinavat, was charged with having 'Boycotted' Jeremiah Shea, a farmer. He is alleged to have employed a bellman to cry down Shea, whose horses the village blacksmith refused to shoe, and to whom food will not be sold in the district. Owing to the absence of the Crown prosecutor the case was adjourned, the defendant being bound over in £100 to stand his trial.

A Tenant Right meeting was held at Stainfield, near Downpatrick, yesterday, there being a large assembly. A contingent of Orangemen arrived from Downpatrick with the intention of disturbing the meeting, but were prevented by the police authorities from interfering with the proceedings. Messrs. Dillon, Biggar, and Davitt delivered addresses, the latter asking the farmers to pay no more than Griffith's valuation. This request was received with loud applause, and a resolution was passed to the effect that no tenant should take a farm from which another had been evicted. About 200 police and 100 infantry were present in order to prevent disturbance.

It is stated that Mr V. B. Dillon, solicitor for the traversers, has served subpoenas upon all the clerks of the peace in Ireland, requiring their attendance at the approaching trial to prove from the official records the number of processes heard at sessions for non-payment of rent, and the number of eviction decrees granted in each of the thirty-two counties year by year from 1844 down to 1880.

The Customs authorities on Wednesday took possession of the ship Juno in the Clare River, near the mouth of the Shannon. She had on board a cargo of American arms, and three waggon loads have already been removed from her. A force of Marines now hold charge of the vessel, and a body of artillery has been sent from Scattery Battery to accompany the vessel up the river. A number of young men who have recently arrived in the district from America are under the surveillance of the police. There is great excitement in the district. The Juno was the name of the vessel from which some arms were taken in Cork Harbour a short time ago, but it has not yet been ascertained whether the vessel now seized is the same.

Another correspondent says: Considerable excitement has been caused at Kilrush and other towns in the vicinity of the Shannon by the Customs and military authorities taking charge of a ship named the Juno, which was laden with arms. It transpires that this is the same Juno from which some arms were stolen in Cork Harbour. The vessel has been knocking about for six months on her way to America. After leaving Queenstown some time ago she again met with rough weather, and put back to the Shannon, where she arrived a few days since. The authorities appear first to have had their suspicions aroused by the activity of the shore boats, and then by the appearance of a few unknown Irish Americans in the district. The police and constabulary thereupon boarded and took charge of the vessel to prevent a raid similar to that carried out in Cork Harbour. A party of marines from the Valiant were also placed on board, and she was then towed to the graving dock at Limerick to undergo repairs. The firearms and ammunition is being removed to the Ordnance Stores, and until this is completed the authorities intend keeping charge of the ship.

NATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS.

When President Roca entered office last October there were twenty men at work in San Luis nominally extending the Andine Railway; now there are one thousand employed in these works. Without loan or contract, mortgage or debenture, the National Government is carrying on the extension, to the astonishment of all. Mr Huergo is ploughing the Atlantic as fast as a Pacific steamer can carry him with a bill for £80,000 stg. in his pocket, to pay for a new dredge larger than any ever before seen in the Plate. A Board of Works Committee has been named in this city to at once arrange for the completion of our City Improvement Works. The National Engineers are surveying several different routes from Tucuman to Rioja, and whether we look north or south, east or west, we find the Government pushing at all points to complete works already begun, or commence others essentially required, and such is really the extraordinary enterprize displayed by the Government that our colleague, the *Nacion*, is alarmed and draws up a schedule of the cost of these works showing that, unless President Roca holds Aladdin's lamp, the country will be plunged into bankruptcy.

The River Plate governments have slept so long, the public treasure has been so persistently required for wars, revolutions, rebellions, &c, that it is really not surprising the undertaking of so many public works by the Government should create, particularly in the minds of opposition politicians, fears that we are going ahead too fast; but all those who believe in the present Government and the country's future share no such apprehensions. The extension of the Andine Railway to Mendoza will, at the rate the National Government is pushing ahead the works, be completed next year: this will tap a new Argentine industry, namely, wine. The people up the country who are putting all their savings into empty bottles, know well what they are about. The Mendoza wine is following in the footsteps of the Tucuman sugar. A few years ago if any man talked of supplying this market with native Argentine sugar, he would have been laughed at, yet now we can't get the sugar down fast enough to meet the demand, and Messrs Fernandez and Moreno, the great Tucuman sugar merchants in Calle Florida, in order to answer all the customers calling, are obliged to put over their Tucuman sugar depot *All sold.* The Mendoza wine business promises even better, since, from all we can gather, the vintages of six or seven years past are stored for this market, and when these deposits are thrown open to the public of B. Ayres, the question then will be not so much the wine, as the rolling stock of the railway to supply us with that wine, which, take it at an average of ten thousand bordalesas per month, will give to the Interior a trade worth talking about, and certainly worth getting in debt for. The stock of wine in the Interior, we hear, is very large, and, with all their custom and trade, it will be some time before Messrs. Fernandez and Moreno, when the Mendoza Railway is running, will have to inscribe over their Mendoza wine deposit—*All drunk.* Twelve millions of fuertes for these Provincial railways is for this country a mere fleabite: the money is not thrown away but employed in works of the very highest utility and from the very outset yielding to the Government a revenue.

The City Improvement Works in their present condition are a slur upon the credit and honour of the country. In no other land under the sun would such costly works be allowed to lie so long in their unfinished state: no works in this country are more required. The *Nacion* estimates the cost of concluding these works at 23½ million fuertes, which is a most exaggerated statement. To make these works serviceable to the public and rent-paying to the Government, an outlay of one million sterling is considered sufficient: and, for the information of our colleague, we may state that if the Argentine Government is willing to deal with some of the first London firms for the work, there are parties here with full powers to at once conclude the contract.

With regard to the Boca, it may be considered as the real bona fide port of Buenos Ayres. Before President Roca's term of office expires, we expect to see Lamport and Holt's steamers loading and discharging in the Lamport and Holt dock, in front of the Yellow House, and where now the milkmens' cows are feeding. The Fair Dock scheme will be this year laid before Congress, and will, in all probability, be adopted, since no other scheme could offer more advantages, or greater eertainty of being well and properly carried out.

Even supposing that all these great works amounted to the figure stated in the *Nacion*, namely, forty-eight millions of patacons, we do not think the amount too great for the country, since the works, as has been shown, are highly productive, and, under good economical management, would in a few years almost pay for themselves; and it is far better for the Government to embark in such works, which enforce upon us all a peace policy, than to husband the country's credit and resources for a stupid war with Chile.

The last letters from some of the first London financiers say that if the Argentine Government arranges peaceably its disputes with Chile, it can have whatever money it requires: here we have the key to the whole business: railway, docks, city improvements, dredges, steamers, all are offered us on the one sole condition of peace. Tha forty-eight millions of patacons which the *Nacion* makes such a noise about would fly out of the windows of the Government House in a few months if we had war with Chile, and, like the Lopez Jordan, Paraguay and other wars, we should have nothing to show for it; whereas if President Roca's great programme of railways, docks and city improvements be carried out, the forty eight millions of patacons spent will yield to the country a hundred-fold.

We trust, therefore, that our colleague's apprehensions will not find echo in the public mind, or serve in the least to check the splendid enterprize of the present Cabinet.

ROSARIO.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Jan. 16th.

The *Nacional* is very well edited. Its articles are usually full of sound sense, and as an antagonist its language is calm and decorous. On taking up the No. of the 10th inst, I find an editorial headed 'Esto no es politica,' and treats on the repugnance of foreigners to become Argentine citizens. The *Nacional* asks: "How shall we explain the difference of the faculty of assimilation in the human groups that inhabit America on the Pacific and on the Atlantic? North America transforms into American citizens Russians, Italians, Spaniards, Englishmen, Germans, and even Chinese; while in South America the foreign child that arrives in the country in swaddling clothes remains a foreigner after fifty years of residence amongst us: and it is not rare to see him after all, turn his eyes to his native land and forget the one in which he was brought up and educated, and in which he has formed a home and family.'

The *Nacional* asks if the fault lies in the Legislation of the country; in the force and vigour of the native races with relation to the immigrants; (I do not see the connection or relevancy of this idea); in the climate, in the habits and customs of the people, or in the number and density of the population.

If we give a wide application to the words 'las costumbres,' the *Nacional* may have given the true answer. All his other reasoning is perfectly unsound. The theory of Legislation in the country is as perfect as in the U. States: and as for the climate, if that was all, it ought to turn every foreigner into a good naturalized citizen on his arrival.

No, my good Mr *Nacional*, you ignore the only valid reasons why foreigners do not care about being Argentine citizens. Has the *Nacional* been much in the camp, and particularly in the Provinces? It so he may have some experience how Argentine citizens are treated by brutal Comisarios and Comandantes. He may have seen them on occasion of petty 'revueltas' seized without respect of age, driven like sheap to the head quarters, even if they be in the middle of their harvesting. He may have seen them huddled like wild beasts in filthy corrals, half naked and half starved, and treated like dogs by their officers. He may have seen many, driven to desperation, commit crimes and be sent off to the frontiers without a trial. He may have seen soldiers kept unpaid for years after they had fulfilled their term of enlistment. He may have seen respectable youths hunted by Comisiones in times of elections, to satisfy personal animosities. He may have seen men shot down when about to exercise their right at the Polls. He may have seen in all parts of the Republic the dominant party tyrranise over their political adversaries. He may have seen—but why should I continue? He has seen all these things and so has every foreigner. Is it strange then that these should prefer the security of their nationality to the insecurity of being a citizen?

The law of enrolment in this country is quite sufficient to prevent any foreigner from becoming a citizen, for, once enrolled a man here belongs body and soul to a comandante who may be an ignorant, domineering brute, and in the country very often is. The Congress is busy making laws and the nation at large is just as busy breaking or nullifying them. Conscription in Germany and other countries is trying enough, but everything is done in a legal manner. Does the *Nacional* suppose that the German, flying from the conscription laws in his own country would make himself a citizen of this, where he would be at the mercy of officers who would put him into the 'Cepo Columbiano' for a word. What hope of justice have our poor paisanos as Guardias Nacionales against their oppressors? Well, the lower order of foreigners would be simply paisanos in the event of nationalizing themselves, and would probably be treated worse.

These are hard truths, Mr *Nacional*. But do you aid in placing the Argentine Republic in the same social and political state as the United States, and I will be the first to aid you in inducing foreigners to become citizens, as, in other circumstances, it is their duty to do, and would be a pleasure.

Dr Gould's friends in Rosario were delighted to welcome him back from his trip to Europe, where his name is becoming a household word in the scientific world. He started for Cordoba or the same day of his arrival, by the night train. His friends the stars had put on their best attire to welcome him too, The night was brilliant. The southern constellations, who have all had their likenesses taken by Dr Gould, you might have seen laughing with joy to see their friend back again from his visit to their northern cousins. 'Canis Major' and 'Canis Minor' led by 'Centaurus' began chasing 'The Wolf', frightening poor little 'Lepus' into fits. The 'Peacock' and 'Btrd of Paradise' settled on the 'Royal Oak'; the 'Gemini' pitched into 'Leo'; the 'Piscis Australis' jumped over 'Cetus' and 'Aquarius' filled 'The Cup' at the 'Eridanus' to drink to the health of the great astronomer.

After this last paragraph I am sure you will not insist on my writing anything on such vulgar subjects as commerce, wheat, locusts, &c.; and it would be no use your insisting, anyhow,

W. P.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Jan. 15th 1881

The week has closed on a very firm gold market and from one cause or other the fall which all anticipated has not occurred; on the contrary, gold ruled stiff at the ring, and at 4 o'clock rose to 29. to when it again fell away closing at 5 o'clock at 29, sellers. Gold opened at 28.95, sold at 28.90, and closed at half past 1 o'clock at 28.95, cash sales reaching the large figure of 227,775, but then to-day was the middle of the month and the vencimientos reached 665,000. As a rule the chief sellers to-day were Italians, and the buyers outsiders. At one time it was said that the bank was buying, but on undoubted authority we know such was not the case. Gold sold for March at 28.85. Cedulas rule firm at 87. Nat. Bank Shares very active, over 1000 sold 72¾ cash, 73 end Feb. Bonos at their old quotation 99¾.

There was rather a busy day on the Bolsa and in the market. The mails for the Minho closed at noon, and five steamers left port to-day—

The Belgrano
" Minho
" Vandyck
" Archimedes
" La Placa

The Nat. Minister of Hacienda, Sr Cortinez remits to London by Minho for the March coupons £136,000 stg., and so well managed was the business that outside of the immediate circle of bankers few knew anything of the operation. We understand, the whole business was arranged with the Bank.

Messrs Carroll, Forrester and Mantels waited on the Minister of Hacienda to-day about the new Riachuelo decree prohibiting foreign vessels to discharge, or break bulk above the Government mole at the Boca, the question is one of the most serious importance for those who have bought properties on the Riachuelo, at Barracas, constructed moles, and galpones for this edict amounts to stretching a chain across the Riachuelo in front of Drysdale's mole for foreign vessels. The Minister says that smuggling has been going on and that a pipe of wine sells 200 m/c cheaper in Barracas than in town, which injures the almaceneros of the city, who complained of the matter. The Minister expresses a wish to do everything possible to help commerce and protect the Customs and we hope some way out of the difficulty will be found on Monday. A meeting of the Centro Commercial will be held to consider the question, which is certainly most serious for this market.

Jan. 17th, 1881

The week has opened on a rising gold market; prices began at 29 and closed at 29.15, which even astonished the ring. One half of the brokers attribute the advance to secret news from Chile, but the other half attribute it to a far surer source, the news from Europe. We heard on 'Change that one of our principal houses received telegram this morning cancelling orders and retiring credits; the state of the European markets for River Plate produce is most unfavorable. The cash sales of gold reached $f.144,030, and for February and March sales were made at 29 10. Cedulas improved somewhat, closing at 87⅛. National Bank Shares are again down and pushed on the market at 71½.

Exchange ruled flatter to-day, and takers offering at 49⅜, drawers ask 49½; some bills on France passed at 5 29, and on Antwerp at same rate. Most of the banks took last week all they could get at 50d, and now owing to the exchange operation by the Government and Bank there te shows a slight alteration; furthermore the wool is not selling, and it is thought that much wool is going forward for 'acopiadores' account. Mr Green reports 32,542 bales wool shipped since 14th of Dec, which shows a much brisker business in the barracas than in the Plazas.

In the wool markets this morning very little business done; buyers hold back until they hear about the Havre auction, which begins to morrow. The advices from Europe, however, are most unfavorable.

The re-sale of a square league of land in Partido Chacabuco is reported. The land was bought last month when we made the trip to Venado Tuerto for $500,000 m|c., when we reported the business. It has now been re-sold for $700,000 m|c.; Mr M Elliff purchaser.

Another important sale of four leagues of the ten thousand dollar a league land near Gainza is reported by Dr Kimball, the well-known dentist, at the rate of $90,000 m|c per league, and Dr Newberry has declined a similar offer for his land in the same district; he won't sell under 100,000 m|c per league. Colonel A. Roca has also received an offer of $90,000 m|c per league for some 20 leagues he bought at Carhue, but refuses to sell under 100,000 m|c per league.

The well-known Ochoa house in Calle Reconquista, facing Mr Seedorf's botica, was sold on Saturday for 1,621,000 m|c.; Mr J G Peña buyer. This is one of the best central city properties; the legal valuation was 1,036,400, and we hear that a well-known real estate broker was paid his full commission not to attend the sale, which is the second time the broker in question was feed to remain away.

Jan. 18th, 1881

The rise in the gold market continues, and people are at last beginning to admit that the West Coast war has less to do with the market than the continued unfavorable advices from Europe. It was whispered on 'Change that telegrams to-day announce some failures in the North of France, and that many of our export houses had received messages countermanding orders. Although from one cause or other the whole trade of the country is blocked up, saladero faena nil, wool stagnant, dry hides down; wheat not coming forward, owing to the great rains, still exchange shows no sign of giving way, and this is all the more remarkable in the face of the large exchange remittance by the National Government last week, and the fact that before another month the Provincial Government must remit to London £120,000 for the coupons. Nevertheless exchange was done to-day at 49⅞ on London, and 5.30 on Antwerp and Paris. Gold ruled very excited through the day, opening at 29.20, running up to 29.35, and closing at 29.25. For the end of the month ⅔ of a million sold at from 29 25 to 29 35. Sales for March at 29.30. Cedulas rule very firm and sold at 87⅛, and Bonos Provinciales at 99¾. In 'Acciones' not a single sale at the ring, but at afterhours the stock offered and weak.

The mails per Senegal are very important; the *Times* of 20th publishes in its city article an extract from the Argent. Budget for 1881, which attracted much notice and caused a favorable impression. The *Money Market Review* also publishes some very favorable notices about the R. Plate, and all the English papers comment on the news sent by telegram to London that President Roca offers free homestead farms to 50,000 Irish farmers on the Rio Negro.

The Riachuelo question, as we announced yesterday, is at last settled, and Mr Cortinez, our popular Minister of Hacienda, has again proved his anxiety to help Barracas and help commerce. We know of no one who has worked harder to make the Boca what it is than Mr Cortinez; ever since Mr Huergo took the channel in hand, whenever any question with the Nat. Government arose, Mr Cortinez always protected the Boca. We are not surprised therefore that in the present difficulty he has proved true to his antecedents. It must ever be remembered that the little river Riachuelo from the Boca to Barracas bridge is nothing more than a dock, and that the Government is bound to put on a sufficient number of hands, to allow of vessels discharging in that dock. Merchants pay to the Custom House almacenage and eslingage on cargoes that require neither, yet no complaint is made, and if the new moles on the Riachuelo, and new establishments put up along that river call for increased expense by the Custom House, the heavy taxes paid ought certainly; be sufficient to cover everything. The Minister must be aware of the great change in the current of Buenos Ayres trade; formerly Barracas was used exclusively for export, to-day it is quite the reverse and becoming rapidly filled with establishments exclusively for imports. To compel a vessel with a pine or coal cargo to unload at the Government mole in the Boca and put the cargo in the lighters, when by pushing up the stream, say a few hundred yards, the vessels could discharge into consignees or owners' yards would be indeed a monstrosity to which Mr Cortinez, we feel certain, would never be a party. The Riachuelo is in every sense a dock, and the Custom House must be prepared with hands sufficient to allow of vessels discharging and loading at every point in that dock.

Jan. 19th, 1881.

The sudden rise in gold to-day was caused by the very large purchases by one or two brokers who were supposed to hold news of importance from London. Late yesterday afternoon some very large purchases were made, and this morning the same brokers continued buying heavily. The news which was current on 'Change was that telegrams had arrived from London reducing the credit of the Provincial Bank to £200,000. This news of course caused all the more surprise since, according to the report of the Bank Exchange Committee on 31st Dec. the Bank had remitted sufficient to cover everything, and owed nothing, on the contrary held to its credit in London the proceeds of the sale of the Hard Dollar Bonds amounting to about 3½ million patacons gold. The whole affair has fallen like a bombshell on the Bolsa, and there was really nothing else talked of on 'Change.

It may be right to remark, however, that many merchants speak of the rather freely spread rumours in Lombard-street of war with Chile, not only being imminent, but the large armaments which the Argentine Government is receiving, and the great orders on the Continent, both from Brazil and Chile for arms, and which news came down to this market last week from Rio, have a armed people in England very seriously. For some time past there has been a very nervous feeling in the London market about the Chilian question, and a letter in the *Times* stating that the 12 million Railway Loan was in truth a war loan increased the anxiety. In the last number of *Herapath's Railway Journal* received yesterday by the mail we find the following paragraph, which shows clearly the feeling in the market at the time of publication:—

"Argentine Finance—It appears that there will be a small surplus in the budget, owing to a reduction in the army and navy expenditure. This does not look like war. If the Argentines were preparing to make war upon the Chilians they could hardly reduce their army and navy expenditure."

This paragraph, taken in combination with the tone of letters by the mail, explains the pressure that has been brought to bear on the credit of this country by interested parties in London, and the best rejoinder the National Government can make is a frank, open declaration of its foreign policy, and an invitation to Chile to at once and for ever settle a question which compromises such great interest.

Gold opened at 29.35, sold up to 29.60 and closed at 29.40; the cash sales only amounted to 196,600, but the time sales were very heavy, over one million pats bought for the end of the month, and for February half a million. The sales of the day up to 2 o'clock almost reached the enormous figure of two million pats, whilst at afterhours there was also a very large business done. Not for many years have we had such a heavy gold business as to-day. One good will come, however, out of the scare; wools will be easier sold, and this sudden jump in gold will fling open the doors of the wool deposits in the Plazas.

Cedulas fell off and closed at 87. National Bank Shares very weak at 71. Bonos at their usual quotation 99¾, and one sale of Roads and Bridges at the splendid figure of 92.

Jan. 20th, 1881

Although the long expected news from the West Coast of the fall of Lima reached us this morning, there was less excitement on Change to-day than yesterday; gold did not advance as was expected, nor was there indeed any of that excitement which we were led to expect, and which a week or so ago so many speculated on. In fact, the news from London yesterday about the Messrs Baring having restricted the credit of the Provincial Bank had a much greater effect on this market than the battle of Chorrillos, the storming of Miraflores, or the tranquil occupation of Lima by the Chilians, all which news came almost together or with very short intervals between the messages. It is evident from the tone of the gold market to-day that the market has the fullest confidence in the peace policy of General Roca, and that, however frightened they may be in London at the armaments going, on the public here believes that peace will not be disturbed.

Gold opened at 29.65, sold up to 29.70, and closed at opening rate 29.65. The sales of the day reached 1½ million pats, which although much short of yesterday is always a large day's business for this market.

Cedulas hold their own at 87, and on time are weaker; Bonos 99¾. In other stocks nothing done.

The telegram we published this morning of the Havre auction we received supposing from a leading export firm, but as the prices were so flagrantly erroneous, we have reason to believe that the message is apocryphal and was inserted through mistake.

Messrs Gutierrez and Lavarello were the brokers who sold Mr Lezama's splendid estancia de B andenguez, situate in the partido of Chascomus, one of the finest properties in the South. The estancia is 3 square leagues, all wire fenced and subdivided into potreros, also wire fenced estancia house with large galpones for fine animals, 15 puestos with corrales etc, large montes and alfalfa fields with agricultural machines etc. sold for 6 millions currency, Mr Benito Lando purchaser, who has also bought 20,000 fine mestizos at $50 each. This is one of the most important sales of the season, and establishes a great advance in the price of estancia lands in the South.

The receipts of the Custom House yesterday were 151,000 fts. which shows an immense trade, and the receipts for the month up to Wednesday night were 860,000 fts. We congratulate Mr Cortinez on these flattering figures,

Jan. 21st 1881

There was a reaction in the gold market to-day, but the bears appear to have pushed the price too much in the morning, as gold opened at 29.30, but at once rose, and sold up to 29.45, closing at 29.40. Many parties were much astonished that the news of the fall of Lima did not put gold to 30 m/c, but the West Coast news seems to have had no perceptible effect on the market, as since the news arrived prices have continued dropping. The sales to-day were over a million, which shows the speculation going on; gold for April was sold at 29.40. Cedulas firm at 87, and Nat. Bank shares slightly better, closing at 72½ for end of month.

National Bonds (1863) one sale—5800 at 82. According to the latest London telegram, Hard Dollars in London are 73¼, which is much in advance of the price here.

The Havas telegram announcing a dreadful storm in the Thames was the talk of 'Change. People consider that two millions sterling is a very high estimate of the damage. Many scientific parties here say that these great storms now cling to hemispheres, and that for the present all the great storms are restricted to the Northern—a theory most felicitous for us all here.

In the wool markets this morning less animation than yesterday, and exporters, in view of the Antwerp telegrams, keep away from the market; the result is now beginning to shew itself in exchange; the rates rule weak, fewer bills offering and one leading German house drew on Antwerp and Havre at 5.26, a good round amount, although other bills were passed at 5 28; sterling rules weak at 49⅝-¾.

The report of the Fomento of Barracas, although a very little paper, reveals important facts; spite of war, revolution, hard times and bad weather we note the 6 months' traffic on the Barracas road shows a great increase and the highest half year in the table which we give—

July to Dec.	Receipts.	Profit.
1874	293,666	140,777
75	342,938	191,933
76	364,787	226,677
77	413,257	248,024
78	393,094	237,660
79	427,620	268,647
80	437,837	299,901

The traffic on a road such as the Barracas road is one of the surest indexes of trade, it tells us much as the Custom House returns, and perhaps more; on all our railways, our tramways, our steamboats and our paved roads traffic is steadily increasing, and this speaks well for the growing trade of the country. The profit and loss account of this company shows a balance of $f.12,386 20 cts. from which the Directors pay a dividend of $f.7 per share, or 3½ per cent for the half year, leaving a balance for the purchase of paving stones of $f.521.20, which is passed to this year's account. Mr Francis Humphry has been named the accountant or contador of the Company; verily the right man in the right place; there is no one in the Plate superior to him in figures, and the Directors look forward to still higher dividends, the fruit of their increased vigilance and economy. Messrs Santa Maria, Bunge and Meyer, Directors, go out by rotation, but are elegible for re-election, and we suppose have been re-elected, as it would be hard to find in the market three gentlemen who know more about the Barracas road and its traffic. The following is the balance-sheet—

Ganancias y Perdidas al 31 de Dic. de 1880.

DEBE.

A sueldos y alquileres del 1 de Julio al 31 de Dic de 1880		$f. 3,659.48
A composturas de las Calles del 1 de Julio al 31 de Dic. 1880		1,457.20
A gastos generales del 1 de Julio al 31 de Dic. 1880		400.76
A saldo		12,386.20
		$f. 17,903.64

HABER.

Por ganancias y perdidas al 30 de Junio de 1880	$f.12,094	
Por dividendo de 3½ per cent declarando el 21 de Julio 1880	$f.11,865	
		$f. 229.00
Por Calle Larga, producto del peage del 1 de Julio al 31 de Dic. de 1880		9,688.28
Por Calle Sola, idem idem		5,180.58
Por Camino Defensa, idem idem		2,644.66
Por intereses sobre nuestros deposits en el Banco de la Provincia durante el 2°, 3°, y 4° trimestre de 1880		16.112.00
		$f. 17,903.64

Balance General al 31 de Dic. de 1880.

DEBE.

A capital		$f. 350,000.00
A cuenta en reserva		11,000.00
A dividendos que no han sido cobrados todavia		2,249.00
A ganancias y perdidas		12,386.20
		$f. 375,635.20

HABER.

Por accionistas—55 acciones no vendidas y caducadas, valor nominal		$f. 11,000.00
Por Calle Larga, su costo		222,433.00
Por Calle Sola, idem		94,473.00
Por Camino Defensa, idem		9,513.00
Por Concesion		23,581.00
Por Banco de la Provincia—		
Por cuenta de dividendos	$f. 2,249.00	
Por saldoen nuestro favor	$f.12,009.92	
		14,258.92
Por cuenta de boletos—		
Existencias de boletos		293.16
Por caja, saldo en poder del tesorero		83.13
		$f. 375,635.20

Buenos Aires, 31 de Diciembre de 1880.

Vo. Bo.

FRANCIS HUMPHREY.

BIRTHS.

On Friday 14th inst. at Domselaar, estancia Santa Maria, the wife of Mr Dugald Buchanan of a son.

On the 11th inst at 52 Portsdown road. W, the wife of W B Cranwell Esq., Consul General of Uruguay, of a daughter.

On Jan. 17th, at 1042 Moreno, the wife of F L Jacobs, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst. at 594 Calle Callao, the wife of Mr George Frostic, of a daughter,

DEATHS

Montevideo, on the 10th inst, Mrs J. J. Vander Weyde, aged 38, of Consumption.

On the 17th inst. Catharine, widow of John McClymont, of the Cabaña, district of Cañuelas, aged 83.

The funeral will take place from 373 Calle Victoria to-day, (Wednesday) at 4 p.m.

On the 11th Dec. at Stonewold, Ballyshannon, Ireland, Annie, the beloved wife of Robert Crawford.

On the 14th inst. at Gualeguaychu, Sara, youngest daughter of Henry Wesley, aged 16 months.

KOPF'S EXTRACT of MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 2 Draper's Gardens Throgmorton Street, E. C. (Factory: 28 Hearn Street, Curtain Road,) London.

First Prize Gold Medal obtained at the Sydney InterNational Exhibition of 1874 for Extracts of Meat and nutritious preparations generally.

KOPF'S EXTRACT OF BEEF—The purest form of Beef-tea; eight to ten per cent more nutritious than any other.

KOPF'S ESSENCE OF BEEF—Especially adapted for invalids who can take no other form of nourishment.

KOPF'S CONSOLIDATED SOUPS, comprising Erbswurst or Pea Soup, Mulligatawny, Green Pea, Scotch Broth, Hotch Potch, Lentil. Each a meal for one to three peesons. Most valuable for travellers and camp men.

KOPF'S COMPRESSED VEGETABLES, preserving the characteristics of Fresh Vegetables. Invaluable as Soup or as a Salad.

KOPF' PREPARED LENTIL FLOUR—For brain-workers or hard-worked Estancieros, no food like it in nutritious qualities.

KOPF'S Agents for Uruguay and Argentine Republics, Messrs. N. B. Cranwell and Co.

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Ferro Carril del Norte y B. Aires, Puerto de la Ensenada

AVISO

Estas Compañias avisan al publico que existen en sus depositos una cantidad de carga, equipage y encomiendas, que no han sido reclamados por sus dueños y que si no los retiran los interesados, se venderan en Remate Publico por los Sres. Ebbeke y Diekelmann, el Jueves 24 de Febrero de 1881, a las 11 de la mañana en la

Estacion Retiro

Amas las Compañias tienen una cantidad de fierro desecho, batido y fundido, fierro forma, ruedas Americanas, crusadas, y columnas fundidas, todos usados, bronces desechos, tubos viejos de caldera etc. que se venderan al mismo tiempo.

LA ADMINISTRACION

B. Aires, 19 de Enero de 1881

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Whitaker's Almanacks for 1881,

AND

Nautical Almanacks for 1882

Libreria Inglesa,

7 SAN MARTIN.

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Al Comercio

La casa de comercio que giraba en esta plaza bajo la razon de

VICENTE AMADEO é HIJOS

girara desde la fecha bajo la razon social de

AMADEO CADRET y Cia.

siendo socios colectivos los Sres D Alejandro M Amadeo y D Manuel Cadret, y socio comanditario, el Sr D Vicente Amadeo.

El activo y pasivo de la extinguida firma queda a cargo de la nueva sociedad.

B. Aires, Enero 1 de 1881.

Alejandro M Amadeo, Manuel Cadret

Vicente Amadeo

e 170 j22

Al Comercio

Avisamos haber mudado nuestra casa de comercio a la Calle de Cuyo 205 y 209.

B. Aires, Enero 21 de 1881.

GUSTAVO FALCON y Cia.

e 171 j26